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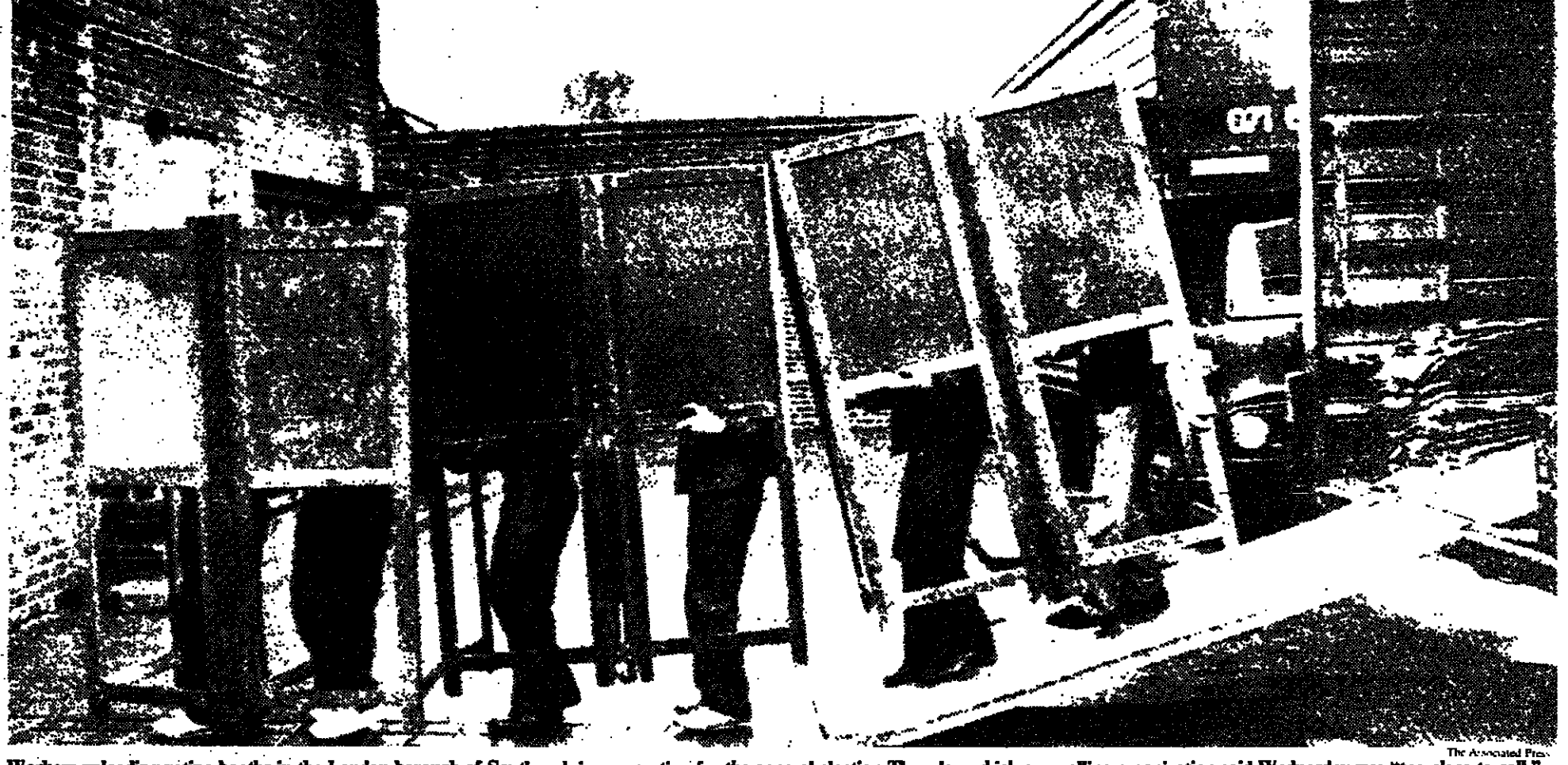
Major Is 'Stone-Cold' Certain, Now the Voters Get Their Say

By Craig Whitney
New York Times Service
LONDON — Britain's hard-fought general election campaign ended Wednesday in a cliff-hanger, with slim prospects that Prime Minister John Major's Conservative government would retain its majority in the 651-member Parliament to be elected on Thursday.

The Liberal Democrats, "latter-day Keynesians," espouse more taxation and spending. Page 11.
The Scottish National Party, a separatist group that wants a breakup of the United Kingdom with independence for Scotland within the European Community, is competing with Labor for the majority of Scotland's 72 seats in the House of Commons. The Conservatives do not expect to beat Labor overall north of the border.

The Liberal Democrats have insisted on a change in the British electoral system, to give them a chance of winning the same proportion of seats in Parliament as the 20 percent of the vote they are most likely to get Thursday, as a condition of any deal for a coalition.
The MORI polling organization, which has come within 1 percentage point of the results in its pre-election polls in the last three general elections, surveyed 1,731 voters in 164 constituencies on Tuesday and Wednesday and found 38 percent saying they would vote Conservative, 30 percent Labor, 20 percent Liberal Democrat and 12 percent for others.

Such a result, said Robert M. Worcester, chairman of MORI, would give the Conservatives 296 seats.
See U.K., Page 2



Workers unloading voting booths in the London borough of Southwark in preparation for the general election Thursday, which one polling organization said Wednesday was "too close to call."

Markets Recoil As Tokyo's Fall Heightens Fears Wall Street Is Down Again, Politics a Factor in Europe

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune
NEW YORK — As bad news spread from one bourse to another, stock markets around the world trembled Thursday with fears that there might be worse to come.
For the third straight successive day, Tokyo stocks nosedived. The Nikkei index fell 616 points, or 3.46 percent, touching off smaller declines elsewhere across Asian markets and then in European markets. Wall Street followed, with the Dow Jones industrial average dropping 32.20 points, or 1 percent, to 3,181.35, the lowest since the start of the year when the bull market was just gathering steam after the Federal Reserve's aggressive rate cuts in December.

Volume was a heavy 250 million shares, and the broad market was hit hard, with three times as many stocks falling as rose on the New York Stock Exchange.
Analysts said Wall Street was suffering from what Alan Ackerman of Reich & Co. described as "a continuing case of world jitters."
"People are beginning to see an end to easy money being made in the market," he said.
Abby Joseph Cohen of Goldman Sachs & Co.'s investment policy committee saw the psychological impact of Tokyo as only one factor. More important, she said, was the fact that mixed earnings reports in a sluggish U.S. economic recovery meant portfolio managers were realizing they had not been selective enough in buying during this year's bull market, and finally that earnings of too many companies had been hit by economic slowdown abroad because they had considerable exposure in Europe.
Elaine Garzarelli, the celebrated Shearson Lehman analyst who called the 1987 collapse, belatedly pulled back from her bullish forecast, which last month had predicted the Dow would head toward 3,700. On Wednesday morning, she shifted her overall market signal from a 79 percent rating to 63 percent, which means a turn from buy to neutral. She told clients that investors' cash had fallen to record lows and that this constrained them from buying.
Laszlo Birinyi, who tracks program trades on Wall Street, said Japanese banks are likely to keep their foreign assets. Page 11.

A Good Day for Clinton, a Better One for None of the Above

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Maybe it was foreordained. Two weeks of tumult — two weeks of accusation and denial, heckling, shouting, frustration and fury, mostly in the streets and television studios of New York City — produced far more color than clarity, and the New York presidential primary sent a very murky message.
Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas won tidily enough, but he failed to pull free of his competition, both active and passive.

He had hoped to make his nomination seem inevitable once again, as it had seemed to most prominent Democratic politicians only a few weeks ago, but on Tuesday about six New Yorkers in 10 voted against him, and about half of that group voted for a man with a suspended candidacy, former Senator Paul E. Tsongas of Massachusetts.
Almost two-thirds of those who cast Democratic primary ballots, according to a survey of voters leav-

ing their polling places, said they wished that candidates other than Mr. Clinton and former Governor Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. of California were running.
In a state that the Democrats consider absolutely essential to their chances of recapturing the White House in November, those figures offered encouragement only to President George Bush and the Republicans.
"The turnout numbers, low, and the Tsongas numbers, high, mean trouble," said Governor Mario M. Cuomo. "The campaign isn't working."

"There's no clear message," he said. "The voters hear the captain and officers and the crew squabbling, and they aren't impressed with our ship."
Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale said that Mr. Clinton's performances in New York and in Wisconsin, where he defeated Mr. Brown by 3 percentage points, "aren't decisive enough to end this nightmare."
"Brown is a battering ram, not a nominee, but he may be able to make the nomination worthwhile," Mr. Cuomo said.
See POLITICS, Page 3

Kiosk

Arthur Ashe Has the AIDS Virus
Arthur Ashe, the first black man to win one of the Grand Slam tennis tournaments, said Wednesday that he contracted the AIDS virus from a blood transfusion during heart bypass surgery in 1983. Ashe, 48, said he tested positive for HIV 3 1/2 years ago, but decided to announce it now because he heard that rumors were circulating about his condition. He said to come forward earlier with the news would have violated the privacy of himself and his family. (Page 17)

General News
Bosnia-Herzegovina declared a state of emergency as fighting continued. Page 2.
Whales have gained sympathy in Japan, but it still is the custom there to eat them. Page 7.
Ukraine blames Russia in dispute over control of Black Sea Fleet. Page 2.
Politicking in Iran is frantic, but less than democratic. Page 6.
Cambodians remember some of the journalists who mysteriously vanished in 1970. Page 7.

Business/Finance
Japanese banks are unlikely to sell enough foreign assets to shock world markets. Page 11.
EC and U.S. trade negotiators have reopened airplane subsidy talks. Page 13.

Dow Close
3,181.35
Down 32.20

The Dollar in New York
DM 1.6277
Pound 1.7501
Yen 132.715
FF 5.5125

Crossword Page 14.

Paris Bans Atom Tests in Nod to Greens

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service
PARIS — France announced Wednesday that it was suspending its 32-year-old program of nuclear weapons testing in the South Pacific until the end of this year and suggested that it would extend the moratorium in 1993 if other nuclear powers followed suit.
In his first address to parliament since taking office last week, Prime Minister Pierre Berégovoy said that President Francois Mitterrand had written to leaders of the other nuclear powers urging them to conclude strategic disarmament negotiations and halt nuclear testing.
Mr. Berégovoy added that France would retain its independent nuclear deterrent as "the keystone of our defense policy," but would continue to press for global arms reductions.
"In 1993, we will see if our example is followed and if common sense has advanced," he said.
While the French decision is a direct result of the end of the Cold War, the announcement was immediately interpreted here as a move by the Socialist government to court two fast-growing environmental parties that have long opposed France's nuclear testing.

In regional elections last month, the two parties — the Greens and Ecology Generation — won 13.9 percent of the vote against 18.3 percent for the Socialists. The government's defeat prompted Mr. Mitterrand to replace Edith Cresson as prime minister with Mr. Berégovoy.
With parliamentary elections just 11 months away, the main conservative coalition looks likely to win a massive victory. But political experts believe the Socialists have a small possibility of retaining power if they can form a coalition with the two environmental parties.
With an eye to the elections, Mr. Berégovoy on Wednesday also pledged to give priority to fighting unemployment, currently running at 9.9 percent, and he reduced the value added tax on luxury goods.
See FRANCE, Page 2

Arafat Survives Crash Of Plane in Libya Desert

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service
TUNIS — Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, survived an airplane crash in the southern part of the Libyan desert, bruised but largely unharmed, according to Palestinian officials here and in several Arab capitals.
Mr. Arafat was expected to arrive in Tripoli, where he might rest for a day or two before returning to his headquarters in Tunis, senior officials said.
Of the 13 people on the plane, three were killed, including two pilots and a technician.
Mr. Arafat, 62, was found by an armed patrol from the Palestinian camp of Sarra, about 240 kilometers (150 miles) from the Sudanese-Libyan border, after the wreckage of his twin-engine Antonov plane was spotted by a Libyan Air Force

plane on Wednesday morning, Palestinian officials said.
The officials, none of whom had seen Mr. Arafat since the crash, said that he was not badly injured.
"I received the first contact from him at about 8 A.M.," said Bassam Abu Sharif, Mr. Arafat's senior political adviser and the organizer of the effort to locate him. "It was brief, saying, 'I am fine. Thanks to all.'"
"The cockpit was totally destroyed, as were all the communications equipment when they found the plane," Mr. Abu Sharif said.
The incident began Tuesday night when Mr. Arafat's pilot said that he was crash-landing the plane, which was carrying Mr. Arafat from Sudan to Libya.
There were no other senior PLO officials among the airplane's passengers, who included Mr. Arafat's bodyguards and two more pilots who always travel as reserve staff with the Palestinian leader.
Palestinians in East Jerusalem
See ARAFAT, Page 2

Not Without Qualms, France Cedes Space to Disney's World

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — A Pan-European universe opens in Voltaire's homeland this weekend, and it could be the best of all possible worlds for the Disney corporation.
For the Euro Disney theme park, hidden behind grassy berms 32 kilometers (20 miles) east of Paris, is more than the cultural invasion decried by some French intellectuals. It gives Disney a vast real estate and financial presence in Europe.
Even if it fails — which financial and travel trade analysts believe is unlikely — Disney is likely to reap huge profits from developing the 2,000-hectare site.
In persuading the Disney Corp. to build its fourth theme park in the gray, usually cool climate of the Ile-de-France, the government sold the company for

a bargain price an area of flat farmland more than one-third the size of Manhattan.
It dangled many other carrots to woo Disney and create thousands of jobs. For example, it reduced value added tax on theme parks to 7 percent from 18.6 percent and lent 4 billion francs (about \$725 million) at preferential rates.
It also provided 2.7 billion francs in infrastructure

improvements, including new highways and railroads.
Each of the 12,000 jobs created so far — many of them paying minimum monthly wages of about 6,000 francs — has thus cost the government hundreds of thousands of francs in loans and investments.
At 60 hectares (150 acres), the ballyhooed theme park itself has only half the number of rides and attractions as the original in California. It is dwarfed by Disney World in Florida.
The 400-page contract signed by the company and the government proposes the subsequent building of movie studios, a second theme park, an 18-hole golf course, housing projects, more than 18,000 hotel rooms, 750,000 square meters of commercial and shopping developments, and 700,000 square meters of office space.

"This development is very important for Disney because in order to reach the entire industrialized world they absolutely have to have a major facility in the heart of Europe," said Christopher Woodyard, who reports on the company for the Los Angeles Times.
"It is not just the theme park that is important. Disney knows how to market the heck out of everything, and everything the company does will somehow be connected with that park. It will basically become their capital, almost like another country."
Mr. Woodyard said the corporation's aim was to create what is known in California as an "edge city," a utopian suburb where everything is new and bright. But outside Euro Disney lands, he predicted that the same thing would happen in Marnela-ville.
See DISNEY, Page 3

In This Sterile Diorama, Life Is but a Theme

By Stephen Bayley
LONDON
On his first trip to the United States, Charles Dickens was struck by the temporary nature of all that he saw. In Lowell, Massachusetts, he felt that most of the buildings had been erected the day before he arrived. This sense of urgency and immediacy struck other contemporary visitors, from Alexis de Tocqueville to Fanny Trollope, and still strikes people today. A rootless urgency characterizes American culture, which is why the nation has developed such a complicated modern heraldry: McDonald's franchises, Hertz bureaus

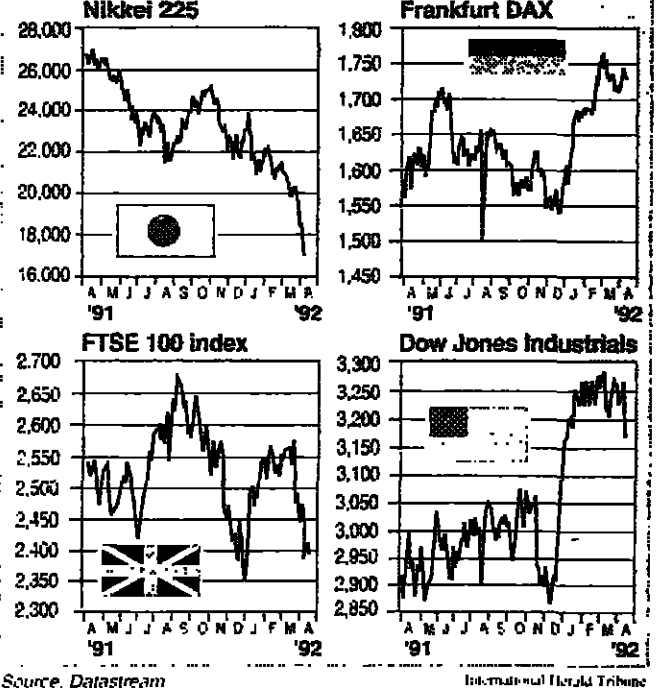
and Coke. In a vast continent with a shallow history, people crave and cling to symbols.
Twenty miles east of Paris may seem an odd place to start brooding on American national characteristics, but it is here that Euro Disney (provenance: California 1955, Florida 1971, Tokyo 1983) has landed, and the Old World is presented with all the confident, big ticket flimflam of painstaking fakery that this bizarre campaign of reverse-engineered cultural imperialism represents. Is Euro Disney a good thing?
Only if you enjoy pseudo-events and
See KITSCH, Page 3

American Magic, in an Homage to Its Roots

By André Glucksmann
PARIS
Dear American Friends:
Give us back Snow White! Your feminists don't appreciate the way she waits around for Prince Charming; they find her languor "politically incorrect." Furthermore, the little princess has a pale complexion and seems to believe that whiteness is a charm. This bothers censors who rule in the name of Native Americans or People of Color. Cute and charming, isn't she guilty of lookism? Shall we welcome Snow White here like a political refugee? Under Pinochet we opened our arms to many Chil-

ean expatriates; under Brezhnev many dissidents joined them in Paris. When the American intelligentsia, right and left, communicate Disneyland urbi et orbi, France must be the *terra d'asilo* for Donald, Mickey, Dumbo and automatons!
This may come as a surprise, but I don't feel attacked either by an outside enemy or by a hostile foreigner. Disney does not violate our secular culture; he lands in good company, with Charles Perrault and the Brothers Grimm. Europe sent beautiful words across the Atlantic, its fairy tales, Pinocchio, Alice; they come back in pictures. This heartening to-ing and fro-ing is only
See COO, Page 3

Markets Follow Tokyo's Tumble



Source: Datastream. International Herald Tribune

Bosnians Declare State of Emergency

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SARAJEVO, Yugoslavia — The government in the new independent republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina declared a state of emergency Wednesday, it was announced on television.

The government will take over forces guaranteeing the territorial defense of Bosnia-Herzegovina, thus replacing the Yugoslav federal army, the official communiqué from the Bosnian presidency said.

As fighting continued into nightfall, President Alija Izetbegovic and others in the republic's collective leadership declared that war was "imminent."

Heavy mortar and artillery explosions rumbled through Sarajevo Wednesday afternoon. Street lights were turned off to prevent sniper fire, but gunmen had wounded 10 persons overnight. Radio Sarajevo reported, citing hospital workers.

Nearly all schools and businesses, except for stores, were closed.

Though Serbs make up a third of Bosnia's population, all members of the collective presidency are now Muslims and Croats. The two Serb representatives resigned Tuesday when the European Community and the United States recognized Bosnia-Herzegovina as an independent state.

Because of the fighting, parliament has been unable to meet to dissolve Bosnia's connection with the Yugoslav republic.

In a state of emergency, the presidency takes over all state powers, including commanding the army, and parliament is suspended.

Earlier, the federal army said that Croatian forces had suffered heavy losses in the area of Kupres, 60 miles (100 kilometers) east of Sarajevo, and that the villages of Zluceni and Osmanlije had been "razed."

The bodies of 20 civilians were found when federal troops entered Kupres late Tuesday, the Tanjug press agency reported. Croatian radio said five Croats had been killed in fighting on the Kupres plateau.

"Radical elements cannot reconcile themselves with the international recognition of Bosnia-Herzegovina and are constantly escalating the violence," President Alija Izetbegovic said in a message to the Austrian government.

He asked the Austrians to convey his appeal to the European Community, the United Nations and the United States "to intervene and prevent the forces of violence from overrunning democracy."

Most parties in Bosnia-Herzegovina want to avoid a civil war like the one between Croats and ethnic Serbs in Croatia, which has killed about 10,000 people.

General Zivota Panic, the Yugoslav Army's acting chief of staff, told a meeting of reserve officers in Belgrade that the Serb-led army should not leave Bosnia for at least five years, though the republic had broken away from Yugoslavia.

He said troops were needed in Bosnia, which has 65 percent of the army's military factories, to help prevent a war and protect the minority Serbs.

(AFP, AP, Reuters)



Palestinian children celebrating Mr. Arafat's survival Wednesday in Lebanon's Ain el Helweh camp.

ARAFAT: PLO Leader, Only Bruised, Survives Crash

(Continued from page 1)

and Israel's occupied territories marched through the streets to celebrate Mr. Arafat's survival.

"This was a new referendum for Mr. Arafat," said Mohammed Shatayeh, an economist from the West Bank city of Ramallah and a member of the Palestinian team in the Middle East peace talks. "What I saw today was a new green light to go ahead with his policy."

The plane crashed as Mr. Arafat was ending a trip that had taken him to Sudan, Yemen, back to Sudan and finally toward Libya to visit Palestinian guerrillas training in a desert camp there.

Mr. Arafat's survival was greeted in Tunis by great relief, even among senior PLO officials who until just a few days ago had openly differed with his tactics in the Middle East peace talks, and who were planning to demand that he delegate more authority at a meeting of the PLO's 94-member Central Committee scheduled to begin on Thursday.

"Thank God he is safe," said Hani Hassan, a senior member of the PLO's executive committee and of Mr. Arafat's own Fatah organization. Two weeks ago, Mr. Hassan had distributed a scathing critique demanding greater participation in decision-making.

Another senior PLO aide said of the incident: "It was enough to see the desperation that spread among the leadership at the notion of the PLO without Arafat. Political differences are one thing, but this accident proved he was still the most important leader of the organization."

In Jerusalem on Wednesday, Faisal Husseini, who leads the Palestinian negotiating team that has participated in five rounds of talks with the Israelis, also saluted Mr. Arafat's survival, saying: "My feeling is like any Palestinian, full of joy and excitement. We feel that a great burden has been lifted from our shoulders."

The crash has clearly sloughed the PLO chief's political clout

within the organization, tempering criticism about his penchant to monopolize decisions and about his secretive manner. But Mr. Hassan, who has emerged as a major critic of Mr. Arafat, said that political differences still had to be addressed.

"What we want from Arafat is more consultations and a formal process to define and execute policies," Mr. Hassan said. "For example, he said he would not carry on with the peace talks if the Israelis continued to build settlements. They have continued and he has carried on with the talks. Arafat is not offering a concept. All he offers is ad hoc decisions he makes as he goes along."

Mr. Hassan is a member of the 18-member Executive Committee of the PLO and of the Fatah movement, the largest within the organization. He said that the accident underlined the need for a command structure in which other leaders are promoted, to assure the continuity of the Palestinian movement after Mr. Arafat.

The Fate Of Arafat: U.S. Was Of 2 Minds

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — When senior American officials received word on Tuesday night that Yasser Arafat's plane might have crashed in a sandstorm, the overwhelming sentiment within the administration was one of mixed emotions — neither sadness nor celebration, only ambivalence.

American officials say the reason for those mixed feelings was that Mr. Arafat's removal as the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization had as much potential to improve the prospects for peace with Israel as to set them back, and the deep uncertainty over which way it would lead most officials rather numb to Mr. Arafat's fate.

That ambivalence is not surprising because it runs through the history of Mr. Arafat's relations with Washington.

At different times, the PLO leader has approved protecting Americans in Beirut, killing Americans in Sudan, hijacking Americans abroad, supporting Iraq in the Gulf War and supporting American diplomacy to make peace with Israel after the Gulf War.

It is also not surprising given the widespread American view of Mr. Arafat as a man whose moment in history has passed, but who may still have one last role to play.

In this view, Mr. Arafat is a product of the 1960s and is essentially a leader who, like Fidel Castro, has been overtaken by the end of the Cold War.

Mr. Arafat rose to prominence by playing on both terrorism and diplomacy and using such instruments as the Soviet Union, East Germany, the Nonaligned Movement, Arab nationalism and the Arab oil states to propel him on the world stage.

The new generation of Palestinians emerging in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are men and women who speak Hebrew and see the future wrapped up much more in Israeli politics than inter-Arab politics. Mr. Arafat himself has never made that transition. He remains preoccupied with the inter-Arab order and the Palestinian guerrilla movement.

More than a few American analysts remarked that the image of Mr. Arafat lost in a sandstorm flying from the Sudan to a Palestinian guerrilla base in Libya seemed to be a rather apt metaphor for the status of the PLO leader today.

Yet American officials acknowledge that Mr. Arafat is the only Palestinian figure who could really legitimize a deal between Palestinians and Israel.

That is, he is the only Palestinian leader who can protect Palestinian moderates — who might one day have to sign away part of Palestine in a settlement with Israel — from the wrath of Palestinian assassins, masked men and the mob.

But Mr. Arafat has always been reluctant to give that blessing because of his concern that it would split the PLO and Palestinian unity, which he has always considered as paramount.

American officials say they can imagine three alternatives to Mr. Arafat's leadership, none of them automatically better or worse.

One is another leader just like Mr. Arafat who tries to hold together the fractious PLO by duplicating his role as the great balancer. Under such conditions, Palestinian politics might not change very much.

Alternatively, Mr. Arafat might be succeeded by a more forceful leader, one much more interested in leading and shaping the Palestinian consensus in a particular direction, rather than adopting Mr. Arafat's approach of following the consensus in the street.

"Such a leader could make the situation much better or much worse for the prospect of peace depending on which way he tried to pull the PLO," said an American official.

A third possibility, American officials said, is that no leader would emerge to succeed Mr. Arafat and the PLO would splinter into a variety of different groups representing every one of the elements that Mr. Arafat has held together — from moderates to radicals, pro-Syrians and pro-Iraqis, Muslim fundamentalists and secular Christians, Palestinians from inside the occupied territories and those from the diaspora.

Under such a scenario, Palestinians from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip might form their own organization to represent their own interests and authorize their own deal with the Israelis.

Then again, say American officials, so many different organizations might simply negate one another and make any sort of settlement with the Israelis impossible.

A senior administration official said the White House was considering a request from the PLO to help locate Mr. Arafat's last plane when word came in that it was found.

An Arafat aide in Tunis, Bassam Abu-Sharif, had telephoned former President Jimmy Carter on Tuesday night and Mr. Carter contacted the White House to see if there was anything the U.S. government could do with its satellites.

In many ways, that PLO request for American help to find its lost leader perfectly captured the ambivalent relationship Mr. Arafat has had with Washington — a relationship of dependence and enmity, in which America has been viewed as both enemy and savior

WORLD BRIEFS

Noriega Jurors Can't Reach Verdict, Judge Orders Them to Keep Trying

MIAMI — Jurors in the trial of Manuel Antonio Noriega, the former Panamanian leader, said Wednesday that they were unable to reach a verdict.

But the judge overseeing the drug and racketeering case against Mr. Noriega instructed them to continue to try to reach a decision as the jury entered its fourth day of deliberations.

"We have a serious problem," said a note written by the jury foreman, Lester Spencer. "Apparently there is a juror who testified that their mind was made up two days ago before we entered this room. We are deadlocked."

U.S. District Judge William Hoeweler told jurors they must continue trying to reach a verdict in the trial, which began in September. "The ladies and gentlemen, it is serious business. We have been here for over six months," he told the panel.

Vatican Sees Lesson in Italian Vote

VATICAN CITY (Reuters) — The Vatican said Wednesday that Italy's Christian Democratic Party and its allies deserved the drubbing they had received in a general election.

In an editorial that Italian media commentators said was unprecedented for its harshness, the Vatican newspaper L'Osservatore Romano bluntly told Italy's longtime political leaders that democracy means change and that no one is indispensable.

"The rule of the patricians of 'ancient regime' Italy has collapsed," the newspaper said. This, the paper said, was the result of a "seismic" change and necessary regeneration.

Irish Are Facing 3 Votes on Abortion

DUBLIN (Reuters) — Irish voters could face as many as three referenda this year on the country's ban on abortion, Justice Minister Patrick Ryan said Wednesday.

Prime Minister Albert Reynolds reluctantly consented Tuesday to a referendum on women's right to travel and receive counseling and information about abortion facilities abroad. That vote would probably have to occur before another plebiscite to approve the Maastricht Treaty on European union, which contains a protocol recognizing Ireland's ban on abortion.

And Mr. Flynn said that Ireland might need a third referendum to extricate itself from the political, legal and moral complications created by the High Court's decision to ban a 14-year-old rape victim from traveling to Britain for an abortion. The decision was later overturned.

Germans Confirm Body Is Mengele's

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — German authorities said Wednesday that genetic tests had confirmed that the Nazi doctor Josef Mengele died more than 10 years ago in Brazil. "For us," said the Frankfurt prosecutor, Hans-Eberhard Klein, "Mengele is dead."

Gerhard Wiese, the last active German lawyer to have taken part in the Nuremberg war trials, said that evidence presented by researchers proved "beyond reasonable doubt" that the remains exhumed from a cemetery in Brazil in 1985 were those of Mengele, who was responsible for the deaths of an estimated 400,000 Jews at Auschwitz.

Dr. Alec Jeffreys, a British scientist who pioneered the DNA matching test, said that the tests established "with a very high level of certainty, but without absolute certainty," that the remains were Mengele's.

Mrs. Marcos Takes a Campaign Pause

MANILA (Reuters) — Imelda Marcos said Wednesday she would suspend her presidential campaign until after her husband's planned burial April 21, but the government withheld a decision on whether to allow the body into the Philippines.

The widow of former President Ferdinand E. Marcos said the U.S. government had given its clearance for his corpse to leave Hawaii and that she would try her best to prevent any violent outbursts by supporters during the funeral.

She said she expected her husband's remains to be flown, possibly by chartered plane, to his home province of Ilocos Norte, 400 kilometers (250 miles) north of Manila, on Sunday. But the government said it had not decided whether to allow the corpse to return.

Dispute on Fleet Grows As Kiev Blames Moscow

KIEV — Ukraine on Wednesday blamed Russia for a dispute over control of the Black Sea Fleet, the former Soviet naval force.

Ukraine named a fleet commander in a bid to strengthen its grip over naval forces based on its territory.

The action marked an escalation in a wrangle between the two Slavic neighbors over the division of naval power after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

"One state alone is to blame for the conflict over the Black Sea Fleet," President Leonid M. Kravchuk told an emergency session of parliament. "That state is Russia."

President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia has dismissed Ukraine's claim and sent a senior naval officer to oversee a transfer of warships to Russian jurisdiction.

A nationalist deputy, Mikola Porosky, told the parliament in Kiev that Moscow's counterclaim on the 380-ship fleet was "naked Russian imperialism."

Tension has flared lately between the two republics, the axis of the new Commonwealth of Independent States, with both scrambling for control.

Mr. Kravchuk named Boris Kozhin as head of all naval forces in Ukraine, one day after his appointment as Ukraine's Black Sea fleet commander by Igor Kasatonov, the Commonwealth's fleet commander.

Ukrainian television said later that Admiral Kasatonov checked into a hospital to avoid getting further embroiled in the dispute.

Mr. Yeltsin signed an order placing the fleet under Russian jurisdiction on Tuesday, after Ukraine declared it had formal legal authority over the force.

Mr. Yeltsin's swift response contrasted with his less sure hand at the Congress of Peoples' Deputies, where conservatives hoped to torpedo his economic policy.

Senior Russian officials said the government had laid out cabinet changes that could win over undecided deputies as they debated Mr. Yeltsin's "shock therapy" economic program. They expected that the reshuffle was a concession to the hard-liners in parliament.

A Yeltsin adviser said the planned changes were designed to adapt the government to new economic and social conditions.

Peru's Ex-Leader, in Hiding, Calls for Democracy

LIMA — Former President Alan Garcia Pérez appealed from hiding Wednesday for opposition parties to rescue democracy in Peru, and the European Community urged President Alberto Fujimori to restore democratic institutions as soon as possible.

In a decree, Mr. Fujimori sought to legitimize his military-backed emergency government as he prepared to address the nation on a timetable for return to constitutional rule.

According to the decree, which was published Wednesday in the official daily gazette, the main objective of Mr. Fujimori's "government of national reconstruction" is to achieve "an authentic democracy that substantially raises the standard of living of the population."

Opponents of Mr. Fujimori have

accused him of staging "a constitutional coup" when he suspended the constitution, dissolved the legislature and put opposition leaders under house arrest on Sunday. But the Peruvian public appears largely to back the president.

An opinion poll conducted by Peru's leading polling concern, Apoyo, showed that 74 percent of those surveyed favored the measures taken by Mr. Fujimori, with 17 percent against.

Another polling concern, Peruvian Public Opinion, showed 73 percent in favor of the president's decision to dissolve the legislature and 80 percent supporting his move to reorganize the judiciary.

Troops continued to guard the streets of central Lima, and government buildings remained closed after the president's address on Sunday night. The Central Reserve

Bank of Peru was reopened Wednesday, bank employees said.

Some local and foreign news operations continued under military vigil. Journalists at the nation's main radio network, Radio Progreso del Peru, said they were severely limited in their ability to interview Peruvian politicians.

Former President Garcia, who has been in hiding since late Sunday, said in a message taped at an undisclosed location and broadcast by Panamericana Television de Lima that he had left his home before troops arrived to put him under house arrest.

In his appeal to the opposition, he said he planned to remain in hiding until democracy was restored and was prepared to head a coalition of parties to achieve that.

Mr. Garcia, who was president from 1985 to 1990, is leader of the

United States has already suspended all but humanitarian aid to Peru.

Mr. Fujimori said in his decree that the emergency government would modify the constitution, reorganize and eliminate corruption in the judiciary, fight guerrilla violence by "applying drastic sanctions against terrorists" and curb the drug trade.

Foreign Minister Augusto Blatter Miller said Tuesday night that the emergency government foresaw a return to constitutional rule in 12 to 18 months.

Mr. Blatter said a "multisectoral committee" of jurists and intellectuals would within six months propose constitutional changes, which would then be submitted to a referendum. After that, elections will be held, he said.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Israel expects about 70,000 people for Easter and Passover next week, the Tourism Ministry said Wednesday. The figure includes 30,000 Christian pilgrims from 28 countries who have booked organized tours. (AFP)

About 40 percent of the flights of Air-Inter, France's domestic carrier, were grounded Wednesday because of a 48-hour strike by unions representing pilots and flight engineers. They accused management of failing to take satisfactory action after a crash Jan. 20 of an Air-Inter jet. An Air-Inter spokesman said one of the unions had called off the strike and the airline might be able to operate more flights on Thursday. (Reuters)

Train services in the Netherlands were in chaos Wednesday as rail workers staged wildcat strikes following a two-day official stoppage of the state-owned Dutch railway. (Reuters)

China will resume direct flights to Vietnam on May 7 after a break of 14 years with a service between Guangzhou and Ho Chi Minh City, officials said Wednesday. The twice-weekly flights will be operated by China Southern Airlines, a regional carrier based in Guangzhou, an Asian official said. (Reuters)

Operations at Manila airport were at about 70 percent capacity despite a strike of air controllers that entered its fifth day on Wednesday, airport officials said. (AFP)

The Weather

Predicted for Friday through Sunday

Region	Today	Tomorrow
North America	Mild, dry weather is slated for the Atlantic seaboard today. The weekend will be unseasonably warm and dry. Showers may fall on the Great Lakes region Friday and Saturday. Hit-or-miss downpours will douse the Gulf coast. Rain will fall in northern California.	High temperatures will be in the 70s and 80s. A cold front will bring showers and rain to the West Coast. A storm will sweep across the Midwest and South.
Europe	Much of Europe will have fine spring weather Friday and Saturday. Sunshine will abound, and temperatures will be seasonally high. A cold front will sweep across the continent Friday and Saturday, bringing showers and rain to the British Isles and Scandinavia. Europe will remain active.	High temperatures will be in the 60s and 70s. A cold front will bring showers and rain to the West Coast. A storm will sweep across the Midwest and South.
Asia	A storm with windswept rains will hit Japan early today. Heavy rain will be unseasonably warm and dry. Showers will be seasonally high. A cold front will sweep across the continent Friday and Saturday, bringing showers and rain to the British Isles and Scandinavia. Europe will remain active.	High temperatures will be in the 60s and 70s. A cold front will bring showers and rain to the West Coast. A storm will sweep across the Midwest and South.

U.K.: Major Is Certain, but Now It's the Voters' Turn

(Continued from page 1)

Labour 300, the Liberal Democrats 27 and others 28. But, he added, "It's too close to call," since the poll's margin of error is 2 percent.

"We've never had such a close election."

In the last vote, in 1987, the Conservatives won 42.3 percent of the vote, and a 101-seat majority.

Some Conservatives blame Mr. Major's bland personality and the defensive campaign that he and his team waged for their reduced prospects this time.

The prime minister called the election in the middle of Britain's longest recession since the 1930s, and waged his campaign battle against Mr. Kinnoch's plans for higher taxes and more government spending on things like education and the National Health Service, rather than on the Conservatives' performance or plans for the future.

Mr. Kinnoch, 50, a career politician who has transformed the Labour Party from the fringe grouping of the left to which Mrs. Thatcher had relegated it in the 1980s, made the most of the advantage handed to him by the economy.

Two recessions, millions unemployed, thousands of bankruptcies, thousands of repossessions, the oil wealth dissipated, the country divided and now seriously in debt," he summed up, his Welsh lilt hoarse from campaigning, at a rally Tuesday in the Blackburn constituency in northwest England.

The unemployment rate is now 9.4 percent and rising. At the last election, in June 1987, unemployment was even higher, but it was falling.

Mr. Kinnoch's party frightened many voters away then by proposing to give up Britain's nuclear deterrent. Now that the Cold War is over and the Soviet Union is gone, Labor reassures voters about its commitment to a nuclear defense.

FRANCE: Test Ban Courts Greens

(Continued from page 1)

from 22 percent to 18.6 percent to help the auto industry.

Aware of public disenchantment with the country's political class because of several corruption scandals over illegal party financing, the new prime minister also announced plans to legislate against conflict of interest and to require officials to disclose their wealth.

The decision to suspend nuclear tests was welcomed by the environmental parties as well as by Greenpeace, the international environmental group.

"It's fantastic," Lena Hagelin, a Greenpeace activist, said. "Now we hope to be able to work together to convince the remaining countries to follow France's example."

While Russia suspended its nuclear testing for one year in October, the United States and Britain have not adopted a similar policy. France, which exploded its first nuclear device over the Sahara in 1960, has carried out 196 nuclear tests in French Polynesia since 1966.

The United States said Wednesday that it would continue nuclear testing, Agence France-Press reported from Washington.

"Nuclear deterrence continues to play a vital role in United States national security strategy," said Margaret D. Tutwiler, the State Department spokesman. "We will continue to conduct tests as re-

quired. Those tests are critical to ensuring the reliability, safety, security and survivability of that deterrent."

Successive French governments have argued that testing was needed to maintain the country's nuclear deterrent. Only last month the defense minister, Pierre Joxe, confirmed that the tests, which have been conducted underground for the past 17 years, would continue.

The testing policy proved costly in diplomatic terms. France's relations with New Zealand deteriorated in 1985 after French jets sank a Greenpeace ship, the Rainbow Warrior, in Auckland harbor as it prepared to protest a scheduled nuclear test. Australia also frequently demanded a halt to the tests.

On Wednesday, the conservative leader and former prime minister Jacques Chirac complained that the unilateral moratorium seemed to be inspired "solely by domestic political considerations."

"I fear the government, by acting this way, risks weakening the defense of our country and that of Europe," he said.

The conservative opposition was nonetheless reassured by Mr. Bérégovoy's announcement that, despite recent speculation, a system of proportional representation of voters in parliament will not be introduced before next year's elections.

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UN Cites Repatriation Of 2,574 to Cambodia

BANGKOK — The United Nations has transported 2,574 Cambodian refugees back home in the start of a repatriation operation that has gone well considering its size and complexity, a UN official said Wednesday.

The repatriation, which is central to a UN plan to end 13 years of civil war in Cambodia, began March 30. The office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, which is organizing the operation, completed the first phase with the repatriation of 916 more refugees Tuesday.

Clinton Wins, but a No-Show Makes Strong Showing in N.Y.

By E. J. Dionne Jr. and Thomas B. Edsall



Bill Clinton speaking to supporters in New York on Wednesday.

Amid Refound Power, Tsongas Rethinks Bid

BOSTON — Paul Tsongas met with his top advisers Wednesday to consider the possibility of success if he were to revive his presidential campaign. He scheduled an announcement for Thursday.

POLITICS: Message Is Murky

(Continued from page 1) Mondale said, "Clinton is still our likely candidate, but all we're doing is beating him up, not giving him time to rest, polish his program and raise money."

But it is also true that Mr. Clinton determined if battered, won 41 percent of New York's delegates Tuesday and nearly that proportion in Wisconsin's primary.

Clinton Sets Another Execution

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — Governor Bill Clinton has set an execution date of May 7 for Steven Douglas Hill, who has been convicted of killing a policeman. The execution would be the second in Arkansas this year.

A 7th Senator to Stand Down

DENVER — In the latest sign of discontent in Congress, Senator Timothy E. Wirth, Democrat of Colorado, who had been an important voice on environmental matters, has announced that he will not seek re-election.

WASHINGTON — Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas won the New York Democratic primary by a large margin, but former Senator Paul E. Tsongas of Massachusetts demonstrated the continuing vitality of his presidential quest with a strong showing that pushed Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. into third place.

Mr. Clinton further secured his front-runner status on Tuesday by trouncing his foes in the Democratic primary in Kansas. He also won by 3 percentage points in Wisconsin, and squeezed past Mr. Brown in Minnesota, completing a four-state sweep.

Mr. Tsongas' strong showing and a sharp drop in voter turnout from four years ago suggested a deep dissatisfaction among New York Democrats with the presidential field.

On the Republican side, CBS News reported that exit polls showed Mr. Bush running into some of the same discontent: Half of Republican voters in Kansas, and about a third in Wisconsin and Minnesota, said they wanted another candidate to vote for.

All this changed abruptly on March 24, when Mr. Brown won the Connecticut primary and forced the Clinton camp to train its sights on Mr. Brown.

Table with columns for Party, Candidate, and Percentage. Includes Democratic Results (Clinton, Tsongas, Brown) and Republican Results (Bush, Buchanan, Dukakis).

In Japan, Nothing but Worship for a 'Trendsetter'

By Andrew Ranard

TOKYO — It's not as if it hasn't turned up in literature. E. L. Doctorow used Disneyland for a sardonic scene in "The Book of Daniel," and Ken Kesey raked American culture over the coals in "The Demon Box: An Essay," a nightmarish roller coaster ride through a psychiatric convention at Disney World in Florida.

DISNEY: In This Newest Country, There Is the Potential for a Wall-to-Wall Population

(Continued from page 1) Vallée as in California: There will be endless strips of hamburger joints and cheap hotels. This, he said, is the real meaning of cultural invasion.

KITSCH: Sterile Diorama Crammed With Pseudo-Events, Where Life Is But a Theme

(Continued from page 1) have a taste for phantasmagoric kitsch. Euro Disney exists because of two major schisms in contemporary culture: One between education and entertainment.

COO: Europe Takes Back Its Due, From American Magic Nurtured in the Old Country

(Continued from page 1) to sketch his "Goulet" in the booths of the Foire du Trône, the Luna Park of its era? Turn, merry-go-rounds! I belong to those who from childhood loved lightrope walkers, the caterpillar, the scenic railway.

Tokyo Disneyland is fashionable, however, partly because it fits in with indigenous tastes. Consider Japan's highly sophisticated video animation industry of manga (comics), which run from sardonically innocuous for teenage girls to scatalogical for males, even providing educational materials on economic and trade tensions.

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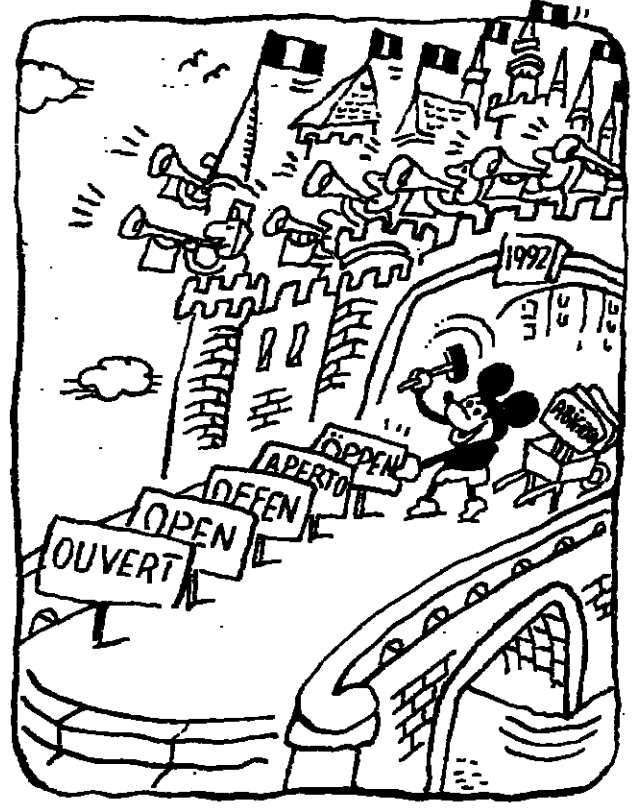
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DENVER — In the latest sign of discontent in Congress, Senator Timothy E. Wirth, Democrat of Colorado, who had been an important voice on environmental matters, has announced that he will not seek re-election.

Baker and Sununu Spent \$774,000 on Their Private Trips

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d and the former White House chief of staff John H. Sununu used military planes for personal and political travel at a cost to taxpayers of \$774,000 over 26 months and reimbursed less than 8 percent of that cost, according to congressional auditors.

A General Accounting Office study of 222 trips by 11 senior administration officials found that 35 were made by Mr. Sununu and Mr. Baker solely for political or personal reasons.



As a result, Goldman Sachs and Company took Disney off its recommended list and recently issued a critical report on the corporation's prospects.

Davy Crockett experience, complete with wood fires, mosquitoes and chipmunk droppings. In the easeful, unthemed comfort of home. All thanks to high definition television and some fiendishly powerful chips.

Stephen Bayley is the author, most recently, of "Taste: The Secret Meaning of Things."

André Glucksmann is the author, most recently, of "Le Xième Commandement" (The 11th Commandment).

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

China and Two Senators

As a sovereign country, China is free to decide which foreigners it will admit, and when. But it foolishly insults the U.S. Senate and the American people by withholding visas from two leading senators who hoped to make a fact-finding trip this month to Tibet. The senators might help Beijing appreciate its mistake — by proceeding with their fact-finding from Washington.

their distinctive culture and does violence to basic human rights. But they can meet Tibetans who think that way in America, and their trip would give Beijing a chance to make its own best case, on the scene. China also has an interest in wooing senators considering future trade sanctions. Those who have seen for themselves the way trade keeps ordinary Chinese in touch with the outside world are usually reluctant to force a rupture.

The Wrong Way in Peru

President Alberto Fujimori of Peru has done something desperate and wrong in dissolving the National Congress, locking up critics and journalists and suspending the constitution. No one aware of the strains on democracy in Peru will dismiss the frustrations that evidently led him to do it, but no one respectful of the values of democracy, and of democracy's value to Peru, will condone what he did.

vention. It acted when the legislature and army pushed out the president in Haiti, and it could do no less when the president and army pushed out the legislature in Peru. The OAS immediately spoke for restoration of democracy and summoned foreign ministers to Washington. Views vary on whether President Fujimori can yet rise above the prevailing sullen nationalism and meet those trying to keep his country engaged in the outside world, or whether he is a stubborn and lonely figure beyond being drawn back into the hemispheric democratic fold.

The Man With the Ball

Almost everyone could find some comfort in Tuesday's Democratic primary results. Republicans could relish the complex new evidence that the Democrats seem never to tire of finding ways to tarnish their chances for victory in November.

doubted he had the integrity to serve effectively as president. Even among those who voted for him in New York, half did so with reservations. Tuesday's elections produced progress so muddy and bloody as to ensure that he will have to slog through Pennsylvania three weeks hence and then on and on till the closing California and New Jersey primaries in June.

Other Comment

Chinese Political Reform, Too

China is to adopt a strong reformist program in which the existing political structure is expected to adjust itself in phases to a reforming economy. It means reforms of agriculture, incentives to farmers, stimulation of production, price reform, decentralization of foreign trade, the introduction of stock exchanges, joint ventures with foreign companies and the creation of special economic zones along the southern coasts in which private sector investment is encouraged.

not as dangerous as a war of the parliaments, which can easily grow into a hot fight, with unpredictable consequences. Ukraine does not seem to understand what is going on in Russia, just as Russia does not realize the situation in Ukraine, otherwise Mr. Yeltsin's statement on the Black Sea fleet would have been sharp.

Black Sea Fleet: A Time Bomb

President Leonid Kravchuk has signed a decree placing the Black Sea fleet, which has long been a bone of contention between Kiev and Moscow, under Ukraine's control. That step may radically change the dynamics of Russian-Ukrainian relations.

Bad News in Latin America
Peru's palace coup sets a dismaying example for the rest of Latin America, which has seen a shift from dictatorship to democracy during the past decade. A coup attempt in Venezuela in February and now events in Peru are ominous reminders that power in much of Latin America still rests to a disturbing extent with the military, and that real democracy remains a distant dream.

Turn the Pentagon to International Service

By David J. Scheffer

WASHINGTON — Pentagon staff members replayed old tapes recently with their leaked musings about cross-border threats from rogue states and America's dominance as the global policeman. Likewise, Charles Krauthammer remains stuck on two misconceptions: that the United States must prevent its allies from achieving "superpower multipolarity" by using its own pre-eminence to police the world, and that "collective

Haiti, Somalia and Nagorno-Karabakh — to cope with internal conflicts and shaky cease-fires. While the Pentagon speculates about future Iraq, Russian troops wearing UN armbands patrol Croatia. Nor is there much American enthusiasm to build up the military capabilities of regional bodies — such as the Organization of American States and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe — that will become more engaged, with or without U.S. participation. The action today is with collective internationalism and its missions of mediation, peacekeeping and enforcement. The Pentagon and columnist Krauthammer unwittingly isolate American forces from the real enemies — internal aggression and human rights atrocities — that collective internationalism is confronting.

Washington should take the lead to create a UN rapid deployment force and make available 'on call' to the Security Council a set number of American forces.

internationalism" is a fatal abdication of power. ("In Fact, This Pentagon Paper Happens to Make Sense," Opinion, March 19). The real dangers of the post-Cold War era lie in the scores of conflicts within countries that kill tens of thousands of civilians, push millions of refugees across borders and cause great property and environmental damage. The only plausible interventions to manage these dangers are those being organized through collective decision-making — in other words, collective internationalism.

The United States must fundamentally reorient its global military role, from creeping isolationism to collective internationalism, including collective interventionism. The world desperately needs collective interventions for worthy causes. There is a growing consensus that internal conflicts can be threats to international peace and security and that human rights are not "internal affairs." America will exercise far more flexibility in responding to these internal conflicts if it focuses its military planning on them and engages more directly in multilateral peacekeeping and enforcement actions. Otherwise, historians will call America's single-mindedness the isolationism of the 1990s.

The Central Banks Are Running Economic Policy

By Jim Hoagland

TOKYO — Money is the root of (nearly) all politics in this year of global recession and wall-to-wall electioneering. I do not mean campaign spending, which is the money of politics. The more elusive topic is the politics of money: the policies that politicians promise to pursue to revive growth, fight inflation, reduce unemployment — and get your vote.

current depression, the Financial Times noted last week with awe. Labor's promise conveyed to voters "a credible approach to running the economy" after 13 years in the wilderness, the newspaper added. Devaluations were used in past British recessions to temporarily boost exports, lower interest rates and/or provide jobs. But this year devaluation would challenge the fiscal and monetary discipline imposed on the Bank of England by Britain's membership in the European Monetary System.

Mikio Wakatsuki, deputy governor of Japan's central bank, told me when I asked why central bankers were responding slowly and negatively to an election year. "We must do nothing that disturbs the global balance." In Europe, he continued, "there is a political will to have an anti-inflationary convergence of national policies to create a single currency. In America in this political year it is striking that both parties seem to emphasize reducing the deficit, not increasing spending. In the 1980s, the world is chasing sound money. That is the right direction."

They have turned that power over to central bankers. Government economic policy in this decade consists of waiting for the Federal Reserve or other central banks to raise or lower interest rates. I stretch the point to make it. Governments can still cajole or coerce most central banks if they choose to do so. National legislatures can intervene and spend money to boost sagging growth rates, if they dare. But many governments have abandoned the more controversial tools of economic policy-making. The anti-tax, anti-spend mood of electorates has forced unilateral fiscal disarmament on the politicians.

The system ties the value of the pound and most other European currencies to the Deutsche mark and thus to German interest rates, which are at punishingly high levels because of the fear of inflation that rules the Bundesbank. The other central banks in the EMS have to keep their interest rates and currency values on a par with Germany's. The two main British parties have been fighting to see which will best implement the Bundesbank's monetary policies in Britain. The punishing defeats inflicted on France's Socialists in regional elections last month would once have triggered inflationary policies to combat unemployment and eroding purchasing power. Instead President François Mitterand promoted Pierre Berégovoy, the architect of France's German-centered economic policies, to prime minister and told him to continue those policies.

This monetary alibi has been a central feature of George Bush's economic non-policy for four years. The Democratic candidates have so far not been very persuasive that they will reclaim the powers they would need to fulfill the promises they have made on the campaign trail. American voters deserve in this campaign year to hear a clear debate about what national leaders can and cannot do to affect economic change in today's interdependent world. Voters everywhere deserve better than a continuation of false promises and monetary alibis.



The Immigration Challenge Is Harder for Germans

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Germans have more than once turned rightward since the war. There were ephemeral "neo-Nazi" movements in the 1950s, and at the end of the 1960s a rightist party did well in regional elections, barely missing representation in the federal parliament.

colonial powers, all have long been accustomed to racial and cultural diversity. All take for granted social and cultural assimilation of the immigrant. There is little to be done to alter the German position, deeply imbedded in its history and in German cultural assumptions. However, much care has to be taken that these attitudes of ethnic exclusivity are neither exploited nor exacerbated. When the Social Democratic Party refuses to allow any compromise in the constitution's protection of the right to political refuge, it both defends an admirable principle and encourages its abuse.

This is the East European conception of nationality, based on ethnic origin rather than on secular citizenship, and the source of much grief in that part of the world.

By doing the latter, it fuels a nationalist backlash among Germans. Last weekend demonstrated how serious that backlash has become. Immigration now is a major issue in the politics of all of Western Europe. It is more dangerous in Germany than anywhere else because of the ethnic or "racial" assumptions about nationality that have always been made in that country. This imposes a heavy responsibility on the German political class.

national problem for which no immediate solution is apparent. Germany's economic problems actually are good problems, linked to eventual gains in national prosperity and success. Sacrifice today can reasonably be expected to produce prosperity in East Germany and Eastern Europe tomorrow, and greater trade and prosperity for Germany. Sacrifices made now to reinforce the European Community's single market and fiscal integration also contribute to a more successful future.

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IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Venezuelan News
NEW YORK — The Herald's correspondent at Caracas telegraphs via Galveston that according to advices from La Guayra, another encounter has taken place between the Government troops and the rebels under General Crespo. The insurgents are said to have been utterly routed. Despite the reverses which the rebels have sustained, discontent is spreading among the people. Prices are being universally raised; meat is selling at 30 cents per pound. At Caracas and Valencia the lower classes are ready to rise when they hear news of the insurgent's victory.

1917: Northern Fighting
LONDON — Reuter's correspondent on the British front in France telegraphs that on Wednesday (April 4) the British artillery fire caused a terrific explosion behind the German lines near Arras. A sheet of flame rose to a height of 300ft. and the ground trembled for several miles around. Aviators reported that the air disturbance was such that aeroplanes were tossed about like vessels by a tidal wave.

Visit Kiev And Listen To Ukraine

By Volodymyr Lanovoy

KIEV — Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, Ukraine has been determined to become a full member of the world community. But in the West, Ukraine is seen as unpredictable and unreasonable, particularly in its dealings with Russia. We are often charged with reckless nationalism, but the claim is seldom examined. Ukraine has been losing the propaganda war. This creates unwanted and unnecessary dangers for everyone.

The explanation for this tilt is that the West has long had strong contacts with Moscow and poor contacts with Kiev. The former Soviet government, and Communist Party funneled everything through Moscow; they are gone, but the funnel remains. The U.S. government's presence in Russia is substantial but not in Ukraine, which is the size of France. Hundreds of members of the international press corps are permanently stationed in Moscow, but only a handful are found in Kiev. Western business and academic ties have been almost exclusively with Russia.

Western representatives talk only with officials in Moscow about removal of the weapons. If the West does not talk with officials in Ukraine, aren't Ukrainians right to raise their own alarms? Western reports have repeated the propaganda that Ukraine was unwilling to carry its share of the debt of the former Soviet Union. Anyone who has visited Kiev knows that Ukraine has always agreed to pay its share of the debt.

Perhaps the most revealing complaint associated with the Western misunderstanding of Ukraine involves its plan to replace the rubble with the hyrnyia, the new Ukrainian currency. Those few Western experts who have been to Kiev and have listened are convinced that everyone, including Russia, will be better served if Ukraine moves quickly to a new currency that can support its economic reforms. Introducing a new currency is not reckless nationalism; it is responsible and necessary in order to preserve trade and develop economic relations with other countries, including Russia.

Just four months ago Ukrainians voted overwhelmingly for independence. Ukraine won't go back. Neither can the West. Throw off old habits, come to Kiev and talk with Ukrainians about Ukraine. The New York Times.

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OPINION

Brown's Leftish Crusade Serves the Right's Cause

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — It is exquisite burlesque, Jerry Brown leading battered remnants of the hapless left into supporting conservatism's agenda.

If Brown wants the modern state that liberalism has rationalized, he should not be shocked that he gets modern Washington.

city's "fairness" and augmenting the private sector's countervailing power. For example, he would end the deductibility of state and local taxes.

Mr. Brown is extreme but not nutty when it comes to Washington as a mare's nest of interests bending public power for private advantages.

Mr. Brown disdains his party's recent obsession with the tax code's "fairness."

change. Mr. Brown's platform makes this problematic. The left's agenda presupposes a government strong in fiscal resources and moral authority.

Most arguments for progressive taxation are implausible or empirically unsupported. The arguments include: Progressivity is economically efficient because it stimulates rapid expansion of society's aggregate product.

Belief in progressivity has weakened because of the belief that progressivity is usually vilified by arcane tax-code provisions accessible to the wealthy who can hire experts who understand them.

Other reasons for today's weak commitment to progressivity are given by Walter Blum of the University of Chicago Law School. He asks: Why does the middle class — a whopping majority that could act imperiously — favor more confiscatory taxation of the wealthy?

Furthermore, economic distress moves America to the right, not the left. As America's economy falters, many Americans become more wary of the economic effects of progressivity on savings, investment, entrepreneurship and industriousness generally.

Washington Post Writers Group.



'At last — the cavalry.'

The American Way Leads The Lucky Back to School

By Richard Reeves

LOS ANGELES — "Amazing place, amazing people!" said a British friend after traveling across the United States for the first time.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Peaceful Ethnicity

Regarding the editorial "Two Cheers for Tatarstan" (March 25):

The question of what exactly constitutes a nation is central to the emerging global debate over the principle of self-determination.

This process of disintegration is heir to the breakup of colonial empires, and while it holds great promise for a peaceful and tolerant cultural pluralism, it has also raised the specter of anarchic nationalism in both the industrialized North and the developing South.

Evenhanded for Peace

Regarding "To Pursue Peace, Israelis Have to Be Able to Trust in America" (Opinion, April 2) by Meir Rosenne:

Time for World Care

Thomas Friedman ("U.S. Diplomats Seek a Guiding Light Through Policy Mazes," Feb. 21) writes that "no one has come forward to give Washington the one-word foreign policy concept which 'containment' was for 40 years."

It is staring us all in the face. One has only to read the Feb. 13 letter from Sadruddin Aga Khan ("The Sword of Environment, Catastrophe Still Hangs") to see what it is.

The foreign policy of the United States, as world leader, will have one primary issue for the next 40 years. Without it, nothing will work. It encompasses everything from "small" wars, like that in the Gulf, to overpopulation; from the condition of the seas to that of the forests, the cities, the land, the air and the sky.

Richard Fremantle, Florence.

Mitigating Circumstances

In response to the report "Tyson Doubts He Can Deal With His Prison Term" (March 27) by E. R. Shipp:

It seems to me that Mike Tyson got a raw deal, if not in the verdict then certainly in the sentence, which was eminently Politically Correct.

The plaintiff/victim was a "beauty pageant" contestant. Let's face it, beauty contest participants rarely have the innocence or naivete of convent nuns.

Richard Fremantle, Florence.

Election-Time High Jinks

It's election time once again and those in power in the United States, Britain and France are lagging in the popularity polls.

Instead, he gets six years. Such a sentence, handed down by a woman judge in the aftermath of the Hill-Thomas hearings and the Kennedy-Smith trial, is very PC. But is it justice?

Charles Marco, Geneva.

GENERAL NEWS

Rumors of Coup Plot Worry Some Poles

By Stephen Engelberg

WARSAW — It may be only posturing, or Poles' love for intrigue, but political leaders in Warsaw, including a senior government official, have been publicly worrying about the stance of the army, with some ascribing undemocratic intentions to President Lech Walesa.

"The politicians who undertake such moves behind my back are simply involved in intrigue," Mr. Parys said at a meeting of senior officers.

legal duty. I don't think the minister had me in mind."

National Union, Wieslaw Chrzastowski, said "dictatorship" was a possible outcome if attempts to expand the current governing coalition failed.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Russian Company Moves into Europe

In what may be the first Russian takeover of a Western business, a timber company in the autonomous republic of Komi, a huge region within Russia, has paid 5.57 million guilders (\$3 million) for a Dutch door factory.

Around Europe

Britain's rivers are suffering from the effects of pollution and the worst drought in two centuries, according to Sir David Attenborough, the conservationist.

Fans of the Trabant

Fans of the Trabant, the little two-stroke-engine East German car whose production ceased a year ago, cheered when 23 "Trabis" arrived at an automobile fair in Leipzig this week, marking the end of a four-week Trabant rally from Magdeburg to the Moroccan city of Marrakech, and back to Germany.

Kohl Plans Talks With Opposition On Major Issues

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl formally invited the opposition on Wednesday to talks on asylum and the financing of German reunification, two issues linked to a dramatic surge by the extreme right in regional elections Sunday.

The latest juvenile prank to hit the Netherlands

switching the stations on other people's television sets via remote control units. Viewers in several Dutch cities have recently been stunned by their televisions apparently switching channels on their own, shutting off or blasting at full volume, according to the police.

Advertisement for Baume & Mercier watches, featuring images of various watch models and the text 'CREATING QUALITY TIME FOR OVER 160 YEARS.' and 'BEYOND PERFECTION'.

Politicking in Iran: Revolutionary? Yes. Democratic? Sort of.

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

TEHRAN — In a fluorescent-lit mosque down a dark, narrow alley in the midst of the green grocers' stalls of south Tehran, three candidates for parliament are campaigning. They do not kiss babies or shake hands or make promises. Rather, they sit cross-legged on a cold, damp floor covered with dusty carpets, sipping tea and fielding the questions from a group of 30 men who have come to hear them.

"What about all we hear about the luxurious lives of some government officials?" said one man, asking a question often raised in a country where reports of official corruption are spreading and the unofficial annual inflation rate is 30 percent.

Without mentioning names, the questioner asserted that Hojatolislam Mehdi Karubi, speaker of the Majlis, or parliament, had spent 200 million rials — close to \$150,000 — on his daughter's wedding.

"It burns me," the young man said, "when I don't even have 100,000 rials to get married."

The candidate's answer was predictable, if a bit off the point.

"The United States is the enemy which wants to destroy us all and dishonor the leaders of the revolution," replied Mohammed Hassan Rahimian, who is running on the Rouhanioun, or Clerics', ticket. As for the wedding, he said, "I was at that wedding, and there

was no more than a plate of rice and a bowl of stew." It is a curious kind of Persian-style revolutionary democracy. Throughout Iran, 2,050 candidates are struggling for name recognition in eight frenzied days of campaigning for elections to 270 seats in the Majlis.

As the election on Friday nears, the various factions, bound more by family and tribal loyalties than by policy platforms, have stepped up attacks against their opponents — and against the United States — in sermons, debates, rallies and newspaper commentaries.

The verbal jousting is protracted for the Majlis, the place where elected representatives come to settle the revolution's remaining ideological battles, lobby for pork-barrel projects back home, block enemy legislation and sling mud. In the 12 years since it was created, the parliament has immersed its members in a diet of nationwide group therapy whose lengthy sessions are broadcast on radio and television.

Not that Iran's parliamentary system is democratic by Western standards. Iran banned political parties in 1987 and politicians whose views veer too far from the mainstream may find themselves languishing in prison. And certain points of view, like criticizing Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, would never be tolerated.

But with the exception of the Knesset, Israel's parliament, Iran's legislative body has proven to be the liveliest parliament in the Middle East, so lively

that at one point a couple of years ago, two deputies threw their shoes at each other during a debate.

As Iranians are proud to tell the dozens of foreign journalists invited in for the occasion, none of the Gulf states have such a representative body, and the National Assembly in neighboring Iraq is nothing more than a rubber stamp.

Under the Iranian Constitution, the Majlis is charged with approving cabinet appointments and formulating and passing legislation. But parliament's decisions are subject to long reviews by the Council of Guardians, a watchdog group of six clerics and six laymen that has often vetoed or simply ignored pending legislation, particularly when it appeared to violate the rights of private property and profit-making permitted by Islam.

In 1988, Ayatollah Khomeini added another layer, creating a 13-member Expediency Council to settle disputes between the reform-oriented legislators and the conservative Council of Guardians.

Parliament also has the power to paralyze. It took the elected body nine years to pass comprehensive labor legislation, and it has yet to pass an extensive land-reform bill. It has purged cabinet members, muzzled debate on such contentious issues as relations with the United States and consistently urged a militant foreign policy.

President Hashemi Rafsanjani can count on controlling only about 100 of its 270 members, while 80 to

90 members consistently vote against him and the remaining 80 to 90 are swing voters.

Although the current Majlis has accepted his five-year plan and this year's budget, Mr. Rafsanjani has been repeatedly frustrated by its maneuvers to block his efforts to reform Iran's crippled economy drastically and to open up to the West.

In an effort to take control of the legislature in these elections, Mr. Rafsanjani in effect took control of the slate of candidates. Last month, the Council of Guardians, which strongly supports him, announced that only the spiritually correct could run for office and that it would determine who they were. In the process, it disqualified a number of sitting legislators.

Among its victims were Sheikh Ali Khalkhali, nicknamed the "Hanging Judge" for his summary trials and death sentences during the 1979 revolution, and Hadi Ghaffari, a cleric who used to carry an automatic rifle and who has been accused by his enemies of mass embezzlement of government funds.

Three candidates representing the Students Following the Line of the Imam, the group responsible for holding the Americans hostage for 444 days, were also banned.

"What you're seeing is democracy within a limited field," said a resident diplomat who was first stationed in Iran when the first parliament was elected in 1980. "It's really a contest among factions of true believers."

Seeking Political Role, Savimbi Wages War Against Accusations

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

LUANDA, Angola — Jonas Savimbi, who waged war for a quarter-century against the Portuguese colonialists in Angola and the leftist government that followed, is now battling allegations of killing and treachery that undermine his claim to offer Angolans a decent democratic alternative to years of conflict and misrule.

Mr. Savimbi's group, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, emerged from the bush in May after a cease-fire mediated by Portugal. It is struggling to convert itself from a tenacious guerrilla army into a political party.

With elections scheduled for September, the image that Mr. Savimbi cultivated in some Western countries as Angola's great democratic hope has been tarnished by charges that two popular men who had once been his protégés were put to death last year at his faction's headquarters in southeastern Angola.

And in February, two guerrilla comrades of Mr. Savimbi defected and accused him of killing opponents.

Mr. Savimbi has denied these accusations while accepting responsibility for whatever abuses may have occurred during the guerrilla war.

"The head of a company doesn't know everything that goes on in a company," he told supporters in Luanda on Sunday. "It's not possible. But the company head has to take responsibility."

He said investigators, led by his party's vice president, Jeremias K. Chitunda, were looking into the deaths of the two protégés and into other allegations of rights abuses.

But suspicions about Mr. Savimbi remain because of the nature of his disciplined guerrilla movement, which he founded after undergoing military training in China. Areas controlled

by UNITA operate under the Maoist concept of a "people's war," in which everyone is regarded as a participant in the struggle. Under this, unquestioning obedience is expected.

To foster loyalty, UNITA has created a cult of personality around Mr. Savimbi. In such a climate, it seems inconceivable to many that executions would take place without his knowledge or consent.

The persistent doubts come not least from Washington. The United States has channeled hundreds of millions of dollars in weapons and other aid to UNITA to offset the large-scale backing given by the Soviet Union and Cuba to the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, which triumphed in the struggle among rebels after Portugal freed its colony in 1975.

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d has written to Mr. Savimbi, demanding an explanation of the fate of the two UNITA officials, Tito Chingunji and Fernando Wilson dos Santos.

Mr. Chingunji, who was 37 when he died, had been UNITA's representative in Washington. Mr. Dos Santos, 40, was based in Lisbon and later Brussels.

Mr. Savimbi was even closer to General Miguel Nzau Puna, 59, and General Tony da Costa Fernandes, 49, who fled to Europe late in February. General Puna, who joined the rebel group in 1967, was its security chief. General Fernandes, a co-founder of UNITA in 1966, dealt with foreign affairs.

They accused Mr. Savimbi of sanctioning the two killings. The rebel leader said in an interview Sunday night that he learned of the deaths of Mr. Chingunji and Mr. Dos Santos four months after they had occurred. He accused General Puna of killing the men.

A motive has yet to be established, though both men may have died in a purge.

New Data Take Some of the Luster Off Patriot Missile's Gulf War Claims

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Army has acknowledged that its glowing claims of success last year for the Patriot missile's performance during the Gulf War were based on faulty data, and it indicates that it is now certain the missile "killed" roughly 10 Iraqi Scud warheads out of more than 80 fired at Israel and Saudi Arabia.

A senior army official said a new study showed that the Patriot may have knocked out approximately 24 Scuds. But the study expresses "a high degree of confidence" in only about 10 of those "warhead kills," which were defined as causing an enemy warhead to explode, burn in the air or become a harmless dud.

An unspecified, but evidently larger, number of other Scud warheads were successfully diverted

from intended targets and counted as "mission kills," the army said.

During the war, U.S. officials gave the impression that Patriots had destroyed or weakened most of the Scuds targeted — an impression bolstered by television images of Patriots streaking skyward and exploding in the vicinity of Scuds.

Since then, the Patriot's performance has become an increasingly controversial issue, in part as a symbol in the debate over the multibillion-dollar Strategic Defense Initiative and in part because its effectiveness could be an important component of future war plans. Congress was so encouraged by the perceived success of the Patriot that last fall it approved a funding increase for development of an anti-missile defense system to protect U.S. territory.

"Many lives and billions of dollars are at stake,"

said John Conyers Jr., Democrat of Michigan and chairman of the House Government Operations Committee, at a hearing Tuesday. "If American soldiers think they can depend on Patriot battalions destroying nine out of 10 enemy missiles, when the actual defensive capabilities may be closer to one out of 50, it could be a disaster."

At the hearing, a panel of army officers defended the Patriot, saying the new analysis showed that "over 40 percent of the engagements in Israel and over 70 percent of the engagements in Saudi Arabia were successful" in terms of warhead kills and mission kills combined.

Brigadier General Robert A. Drolet, of the army's Missile Command, said later that there was "a high degree of confidence" in only 40 percent of the warhead kills, and the total kills he said numbered about two dozen. Army officials said the

hearing produced some striking insights into the claims made for the Patriot last year, such as President George Bush's declaration on Feb. 15 that the Patriot had at that point "intercepted" 41 out of 42 Scuds.

Mr. Conyers pressed the army panel on Mr. Bush's statement in light of what is now known. General Drolet defended it, noting that Mr. Bush did not say "killed" or "destroyed," he said "intercepted."

All that means, General Drolet explained, is that "a Patriot and a Scud passed in the sky."

"Oh, I get it," Mr. Conyers replied, sarcastically. "So he was right in saying that."

"As far as we can tell," General Drolet replied.

Iraqi Fighters Fly Mission, First Since War, but U.S. Sees No Violation

By Barton Gellman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Iraqi combat aircraft took to the skies this week for the first time since the Gulf War, after attacks on Iraqi territory Saturday by Iranian jets, Pentagon officials said.

The Iraqi flights, numbering "more than 10" and originating from airfields near Baghdad and north of the capital, came too late to challenge the Iranian F-4 and F-5 jets, which attacked Iranian opposition bases northeast of Baghdad, officials said.

But the flights, which began Sunday and continued Monday, marked a milestone in rebuilding the Iraqi Air Force, which was incapacitated during the Gulf War, and some officials described them as a new test of limits by the Baghdad government.

Defense Department officials described the Iraqi flights as a violation of the United Nations agreements imposed on Iraq after the Gulf fighting ended.

But a Pentagon spokesman, Pete Williams, issued a new interpretation of the cease-fire accord Tuesday,

saying that the Iraqi flights were "technically" not a violation.

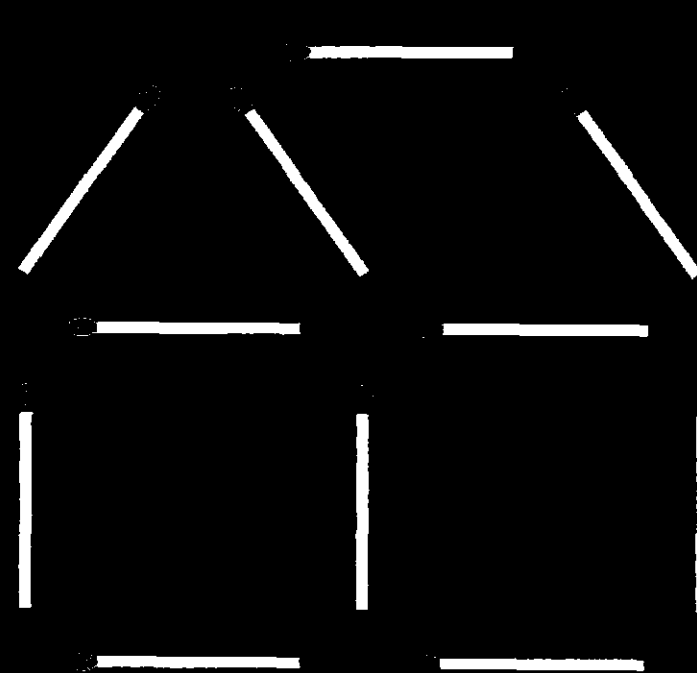
Mr. Williams acknowledged that the cease-fire terms stipulated by General H. Norman Schwarzkopf to his Iraqi counterparts at the city of Safwan last March 5 forbade any flight of fixed-wing aircraft anywhere in Iraq. But those terms, Mr. Williams said, were superseded by UN Resolution 687 on April 3, which did not mention aircraft.

Until Tuesday, no American or allied official had even hinted that Iraqi combat aircraft were free to fly

over Iraqi territory south of the 36th parallel. Flights north of the 36th are still banned by the allied operation protecting Iraqi Kurds.

Allies Discuss Threat

Britain said Wednesday that Iraq had moved anti-aircraft missile batteries into Kurdish areas of northern Iraq, and that London and Washington were deciding how to respond to the potential threat to allied planes in the area, Reuters reported from London.



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HEALTH / SCIENCE

In-Law Troubles in the Animal World

By Natalie Angier
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Among humans, a visit with the in-laws can rank as one of life's little blisters, an experience just slightly more agreeable than, say, a CAT scan. But humans have nothing on the white-breasted bee eaters of Kenya.

These birds are such outrageous relations that when a newlywed female moves into her husband's territory, ready to lay her eggs and start a family, her parents-in-law will do everything in their power to wrench the young couple asunder. And they do it with such cunning grace and winsome guile that much of the time the groom, their son, will ingly abandon his bride to move back with his parents and devote himself to the care and feeding of their new brood.

Studying two large flocks of African bee eaters, Dr. Stephen T. Emlen and Dr. Peter H. Wrege of Cornell University have discovered that the elder members of the colonies will attempt to manipulate, exploit, wheedle and sweet-quip their younger kin into giving up their independence.

The findings, published in a recent issue of the journal Nature, reveal a new twist in the already tangled web of family life among social animals. These and similar studies also offer fresh insights into the evolution of cooperative behavior.

In a typical bee eater encounter, it is the

father who seeks to woo his grown son back to the parental nest, where the son will then be expected to help gather insects to feed the father's latest clutch. The senior bird does not maul or bully. All adult bee eaters are about the size of a thrush, and it is hard for one to push around another.

Not does the patriarch indulge in dominance displays or flaunt his more mature masculinity. Bee eaters are gorgeously colored birds, but males, females, young and old are all similarly decked out.

Instead, the father becomes a jovial but persistent pest. He visits the younger couple dozens of times a day and disrupts their housekeeping. He nips down outside their nest and blocks their re-entry. When the younger male is trying to fatten up his mate in preparation for egg-laying, the father nudges in and begs for the food.

All the while, the elder bird punctuates his behavior with many little gestures of bee eater sociability and solidarity. About 40 percent of the time the son concedes defeat and moves back to help raise his siblings.

The deserted female may have laid a few eggs, but without her mate's assistance to rear the chicks, they do not survive. On rare occasions, a forsaken female will try to save her unborn offspring, those eggs already fertilized by her treacherous mate, by sneaking them into the well-tended nest of her in-laws.

The new report offers the most spectacular evidence of what Dr. Emlen calls "the darker side of cooperation," the efforts by some

highly social animals to wrest from their relatives a degree of assistance and sacrifice far beyond the call of duty.

Scientists are finding that in many bird species and a few gregarious mammals like mongooses and wild dogs, some acts of what look like blissful cooperation between kin are actually subtle forms of exploitation.

THE younger relative in the transaction is not always a total loser. In the case of the bee eaters, the younger male, by helping his parents raise his siblings, keeps some of his own heritage alive indirectly, through the genes he shares with his siblings. Nevertheless, the younger bird would fare somewhat better from a genetic standpoint were he to raise his own chicks, and he would if it were not for his nagging elder.

Researchers are identifying which sort of environmental and social conditions allow elders to manipulate the young, and which will encourage the subordinates to rebel.

"Sometimes, when you're studying a cooperative group of kin, it all seems great and cozy-dozey on the outside," said Dr. Stuart Strahl, assistant director of Wildlife Conservation International. "But inside it's a real social mess. And that's not surprising, is it? What do you think would happen if you moved back in with your parents?"

Biologists have long known that many species of birds and mammals engage in cooperative breeding, where one couple in a

group freely reproduces while the other adults dedicate themselves to the care and feeding of the principle pair's offspring.

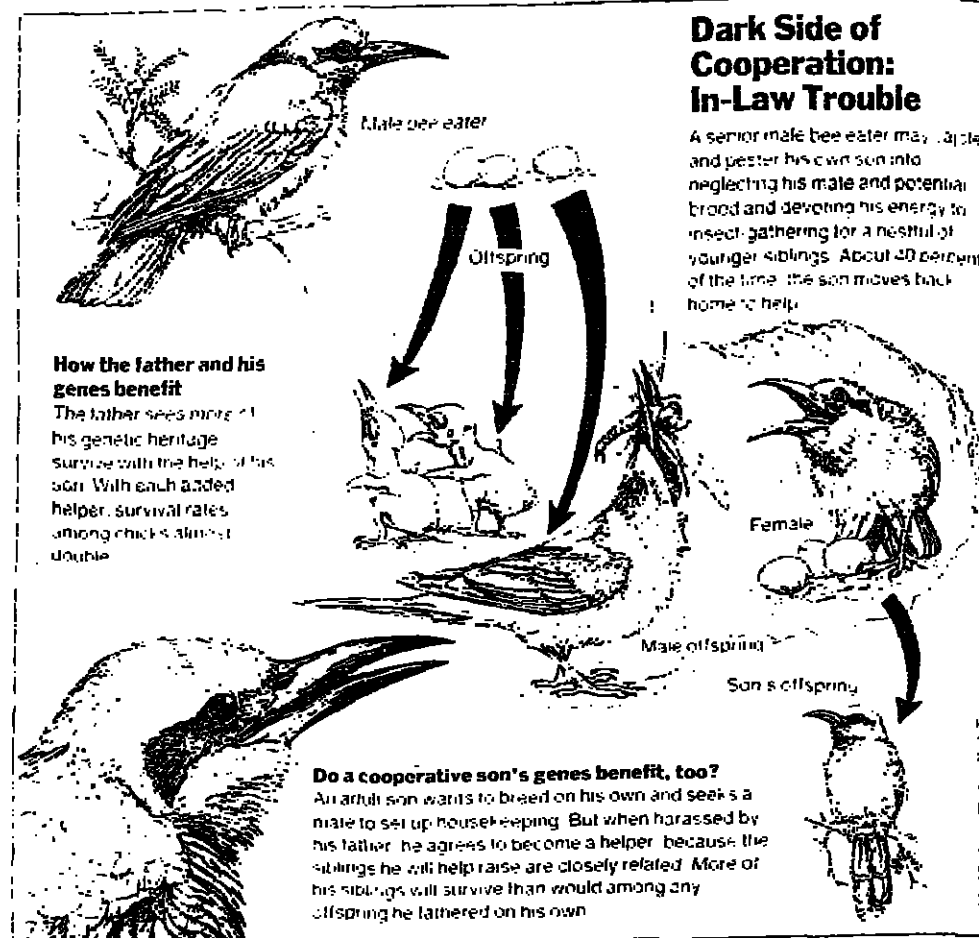
That act of apparent altruism seemed to defy all evolutionary sense. But as researchers studied these cooperative breeders, they discovered that in almost every case, the abstaining adults were close kin of the breeding pair, usually children or siblings. Thus, the sacrificers were obeying at least some of the tenets of Darwinism, although not bearing their own offspring, they were still working for the good of their bloodline.

But on further scrutiny, researchers realized that the indirect explanation alone did not suffice. They began to see that the non-breeding adults often had subplots of their own when they opted to help out kin.

Normally, the birds who served as helpers were relatively young, and some seemed to view the season they spent working at home as a kind of apprenticeship, where they learned to rear young under the safest possible circumstances.

More often, animals became helpers when they could not find nesting areas of their own, either because surrounding territory was too crowded with competing members of their species, or because most potential sites were too vulnerable to predators.

In such cases, helpers often seemed to be playing a waiting game, assisting their elders and hoping the relatives die off soon, leaving the breeding spot to them.



How the father and his genes benefit
The father sees more of his genetic heritage survive with the help of his son. With each added helper, survival rates among chicks almost double.

Do a cooperative son's genes benefit, too?
An adult son wants to breed on his own and sees a male to set up house-keeping. But when harassed by his father, he agrees to become a helper, because the siblings he will help raise are closely related. More of his siblings will survive than would among any offspring he fathered on his own.

Dark Side of Cooperation: In-Law Trouble

A senior male bee eater may, quite and pester his own son into neglecting his mate and potential brood and diverting his energy to inspect, gathering for a nestful of younger siblings. About 40 percent of the time, the son moves back home to help.

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Should Alzheimer Victims Be Told?

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — You notice your memory is off a little. You pause in a conversation, unable to find the right word. It is harder to keep track of things. When asked about something you have just read, the answer escapes you.

You cannot remember someone's name. Sometimes you even forget where you are. After shopping, you do not remember where you parked. You misplace the keys. You forget to meet your spouse at the bank as planned. At tennis, you sometimes serve to the wrong court.

No one comments on the memory lapses, but as they get worse and worse family members know that something is wrong. Eventually they insist you visit a doctor. But in making the appointment, they tell the doctor they fear the diagnosis will be Alzheimer's disease.

From the outset, they insist that the doctor keep the diagnosis from you. This reticence is not uncommon. But now it is being openly questioned.

After years of increasing frankness between doctor and patient, Alzheimer's disease may be the last taboo. People who learned long ago to speak frankly about cancer, AIDS and a host of other medical problems still cannot bear to acknowledge that a relative has Alzheimer's or another dementing disease.

And the doctor may be willing to oblige. Few tasks are sadder than telling patients they have a fatal illness, and in many ways, the diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease is the most devastating of all.

Alzheimer's, whose cause is unknown, produces slowly progressive dementia and deterioration of the brain. It can occur at any age but strikes with increasing prevalence in old age.

It has become a leading cause of death among people 65 years and older, though doctors sometimes omit it from death certificates. Alzheimer's is not only fatal, but it robs people of one of the most fundamental things that make them human — memory, personality and the ability to think.

Should doctors tell patients that they are in the early throes of Alzheimer's? Many people reflexively say yes. But there are plenty who argue that telling the truth might cause more harm than good. These people fear that a patient aware enough to understand the diagnosis might commit suicide or suffer some other catastrophic

reaction from learning the terrible news.

Whether to tell Alzheimer's patients their diagnosis is a question that needs to be addressed more openly. Dr. Margaret A. Drickman and Dr. Mark S. Lachs of Yale University said in The New England Journal of Medicine.

Precise statistics are lacking on how often doctors tell patients they have Alzheimer's disease. There is no universal policy, because it is difficult to diagnose, particularly in its early stages.

Early Alzheimer's usually involves only memory problems. Recall of recent events goes first. As the disease progresses, distant memory goes, too. Later, Alzheimer's can also involve physical deterioration.

Walking, speaking and swallowing can be difficult. Incontinence is common. As Alzheimer's advances, people may wander aimlessly from home.

Because people with Alzheimer's have impaired memory and a strong tendency to deny their condition, doctors usually discuss the di-

agnosis with the patient and the family, separately as well as together.

Because patients often hide their condition, by the time family members notice something is wrong the disease may no longer be in the early stages.

Doctors who treat Alzheimer's say they have to deal with two principals: the patient and the family. And patients and families may be at odds with each other.

Some patients know something is wrong but hide it. Others voluntarily seek medical care on their own, demand to know the diagnosis, but are adamantly against telling their family.

Other patients are coerced into a visit to a doctor by family members who suspect the diagnosis of Alzheimer's, and they often have compelling arguments against telling their mother or father.

Some doctors say they usually specify Alzheimer's with families and in the medical re-

ports but often use some other phrase like "senile memory problem" in talking to patients.

The case against telling an Alzheimer's patient the diagnosis, as outlined by the Yale doctors, hinges on the imprecision of current diagnostic tests and lack of effective therapy. A definitive diagnosis can be made only from an autopsy.

Because there is no specific blood or other test for Alzheimer's, the diagnosis is generally made by excluding other conditions and by eliciting information from the medical history and from psychological tests.

But psychological tests cannot precisely distinguish memory loss due to early Alzheimer's from normal aging and other problems. By the time the diagnosis is clear, an Alzheimer's patient may no longer be able to comprehend the new information, making discussion almost futile. The dilemma about telling the diagnosis is greatest for patients who can understand at least something about their problem, and they are among the ones most vulnerable to depression or suicide.

A major reason against telling someone is the stigma that patients and others attach to Alzheimer's. The social ostracism and discrimination related to Alzheimer's can rival that associated with AIDS.

But usually there are more powerful and persuasive reasons to tell. People have the right to make responsible decisions affecting their finances, wills and their care as they become sicker and more dependent on others.

To decide, people must be given the most accurate information about their condition while their minds are intact. Experts say even patients with early Alzheimer's can be competent to make wills.

Doctors are sometimes asked to document that patients understand what they are doing, and know whom they are including and excluding as heirs and why.

New therapies for Alzheimer's can be developed only if patients say they are willing to volunteer for research studies. Thus, Alzheimer patients need to make their wishes known while they are competent to do so.

Knowing the diagnosis of Alzheimer's can benefit patients and families because they can learn how to deal with the behavioral and other changes that usually appear as the disease advances, said Dr. Barry Reisberg, a leading expert at New York University.

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The Population Council believes in providing equal opportunity; therefore, it will not discriminate against any person with regard to age, color, creed, national origin, handicap, political belief, veteran status, religion, sex, or sexual orientation. Decisions on employment will be based on an individual's qualifications as related to the position for which s/he is being considered. Beyond this, the Council has an Affirmative Action Program and especially encourages applications from qualified women and members of minority groups for this and other openings at the Council. The Population Council's international composition of its Board of Trustees and its staff, as well as in the nature and deployment of its activities. Hence, it seeks to internationalize its staff at all levels.

All applications must be received by April 30, 1992. To apply, or for further information, contact: Edward K. Hamilton, HR&A, Inc., 10 Universal City Plaza, Suite 1960, Los Angeles, California 91608-1086. Fax: (818) 509-7331. Voice phone (818) 509-7333.

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Estrogen Gel Aids Menopause Relief

WASHINGTON (WP) — An experimental gel containing estrogen helped relieve hot flashes and other signs of menopause in a study by researchers at the University of Southern California.

The gel, used in Europe but not approved by the Food and Drug Administration for sale in the United States, contains estradiol, a potent type of estrogen. Estradiol is approved in the United States in pills and patches. The gel's advantage, researchers said, is that it bypasses the gastrointestinal tract.

To test the effectiveness of estradiol in gel form, 21 post-menopausal women rubbed it into their upper arms and shoulders each morning

'Indigestion' Cited in Pinatubo Eruption

WASHINGTON (WP) — A formidable attack of "geological indigestion" probably triggered the devastating eruption of Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines last June, scientists who were monitoring instruments on the mountain said.

The finding, by a team from the U. S. Geological Survey in Denver, appears to confirm earlier speculation that such explosive discharges can be induced when a sudden dose of super-hot basalt — a thin, very fluid molten rock, or magma — is dumped into the belly of a geological formation.

In Pinatubo's case, the "belly" — a deep chamber perhaps three miles beneath the summit — is normally filled with a reservoir of volatile magma that is thicker and cooler than the intruding basalt. It had been sitting there apparently since the last eruption around 600 years ago, according to the report in the journal Nature.

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MARKET DIARY

Repatriation Talk Gives Boost to Yen

NEW YORK — The dollar slid Wednesday against the yen, which strengthened amid falling stock prices in Japan, but it ended higher against the major European currencies.

The yen was bolstered by reports that Japanese companies were repatriating funds to shore up declining share prices following heavy selling on the Tokyo Stock Exchange last week.

"All the action has been in the yen," said a U.S. bank trader. "Repatriation has been the buzzword of the day."

Some traders disputed the extent of the movement by Japanese companies. Stephen Flanagan, a vice president and currency dealer at Citibank, said, "The magnitude of the Japanese repatriation flows are considerably overstated."

At the close, the dollar was quoted at 1.6277 Deutsche marks, up from 1.6215 DM at the close on Tuesday, and at 132.715 yen, down from 133.10 yen.

The U.S. currency also was trading at 1.4945 Swiss francs, up from 1.4900 francs, and at 5.5125 French francs, up from 5.4895 francs.

On the day before the British general election, the pound slipped to \$1.7501 from \$1.7520.

Analysts said they expected the pound to remain in a tight range until the election results become clear.

Meanwhile, analysts in New York said market participants were looking ahead to the March U.S. producer price index report due Thursday for guidance on the pace of the economic recovery.

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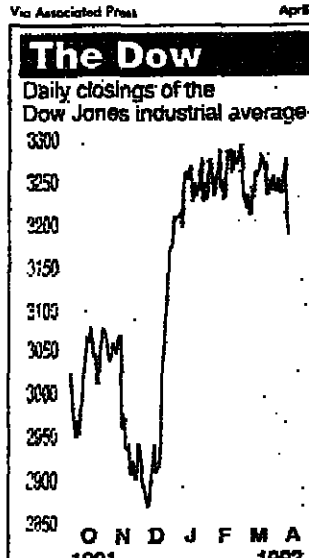
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Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

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N.Y. Oil Hits High for Year at \$20.60
NEW YORK — Oil prices advanced Wednesday to new highs for the year as traders responded to striking U.S. supplies and more Middle East tensions.

Light sweet crude oil for delivery in May settled at \$20.60 per barrel, up 39 cents, on the New York Mercantile Exchange. The previous high 1992 settlement price for spot-month crude, \$20.45 a barrel, came Monday.

Prices went up following an American Petroleum Institute report, issued Tuesday evening, that showed U.S. stockpiles of oil and refined products fell sharply last week.

In addition, there were concerns that further tensions between Iran and Iraq could be brewing. "The possibilities of a clash there have kept people from selling this market outright," said Thomas P. Blakeslee, an energy analyst for Fegasus Economic Group Inc. Crude's rally continues a buying spree that stretched through last week and has pushed up the spot price of oil by about \$1.50 per barrel since late March.

Caterpillar Rejects Mediation Call
WILMINGTON, Delaware (Reuters) — A group of U.S. senators on Wednesday urged Labor Secretary Lynn Martin to intervene in a bitter 5-month-old contract dispute between Caterpillar Inc. and the United Auto Workers union, but the company said the time had passed for federal mediation.

Some 12,000 UAW members are on strike. In Illinois, local offices of the union said few strikers had crossed the picket lines at Caterpillar plants since the company imposed its unilateral contract terms Monday. They also said Caterpillar's claim Monday that over 400 strikers had returned to their jobs was exaggerated.

Kemper Sees Operating Income Fall
LONG GROVE, Illinois (Bloomberg) — Kemper Corp. said Wednesday it expected that first-quarter operating earnings would fall below the 80 cents a share earned in the year-earlier quarter.

Kemper attributed the decline to reduced investment income for its life insurance operations and the effects of currency translations on foreign bonds held by the life segment.

Hallmark Arranges Univision Sale
LOS ANGELES (Reuters) — Hallmark Cards Inc. said Wednesday that it has agreed to sell Univision Holdings Inc., the largest Spanish-language television network in the United States, to an investor group for \$550 million.

The group is headed by A. Jerrold Perenchio, a Los Angeles investor. It also includes Univision, a Venezuelan broadcasting communications company, and Grupo Televisa, Mexico's largest media company. Univision reaches almost 90 percent of U.S. Hispanic television households.

Journal Ads Boost Dow Profit
NEW YORK (Reuters) — Dow Jones & Co. reported on Wednesday a 58 percent increase in net income for the first quarter, citing increased advertising in The Wall Street Journal.

Dow Jones said profit rose to \$28.39 million, or 28 cents a share, in the quarter that ended March 31. The company said ad income at the Wall Street Journal rose 9.2 percent from the first quarter a year ago.

For the Record
Caroleo Pictures Inc. said its fourth-quarter write-downs would "substantially exceed" previous estimates of about \$100 million. (Bloomberg)

NEC Corp. of Japan said Wednesday that it would join with MIPS Computer Systems Inc. of the United States in developing a 64-bit microprocessor chip using RISC technology. (AFP)

Dr Pepper/Seven-Up Cos. Inc. said it would register an initial public offering of common stock within two weeks, but did not comment on the size of the offering or the estimated price. The American Banker newspaper said the company hopes to raise \$600 million. (Bloomberg)

MARKETS: Tokyo Ripple Effect

(Continued from page 1)

Some European investors were worried about "rising government budget deficits all over" in an uncertain political climate, which would in due course lift yields and make stocks less attractive.

Although there was a plausible explanation at hand for the behavior of each market, the remaining uncertainty was how they tied together in the global stage of finance.

Wall Street still is enough insular thinkers to correct the week as a simple correction after overnight hopes for a domestic economic recovery, but one completely disregarded the Tokyo effect of what David D. Dale of Kemper Financial Services

Chicago called "a crack in a major market."

The big concern on Wall Street is a knowledge that Tokyo is fanned for the time being as a supplier of liquidity to the world's capital markets.

"Japan pumped out \$300 billion the rest of the world in the peak

of 1989, half of it in bonds and most of the rest in buying companies," said Edward Yardeni of C.J. Lawrence. "We'll be lucky if they go down to only zero this year, and we'll be unlucky if they have to sell off and bring the capital home."

"I don't think they'll need to do that, but American money managers are spooked by the fear," he added. "In fact, all the major markets will be the least affected because they own very little of our stocks and take only 11 percent of our exports."

But anxiety remained among market historians, some of whom were waiting for the other shoe to drop.

"This scares me," said David Wynn of DRI/McGraw Hill. "There never has been a major market collapse that was not followed by a worldwide reaction, from Dutch tulip bulbs in the 17th century to the oil price explosions of the 1970s."

"Maybe the Tokyo stock market is not big enough to matter," Mr. Wynn said, "but it did start out with a capitalization larger than Wall Street, and it's now less than half of what it was. Maybe we haven't seen anything yet."

Some specialists said management changes like the one at GM, brought by a board taking matters into its own hands, represent a

healthy trend in the way companies are governed — in contrast to the 1980s, when corporate raiders operated as the policemen of capitalism.

"The threat of being taken over was an extremely wasteful means of effecting change in corporations," said Robert Glauber, a fellow at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University.

"It resulted in resources being dissipated in the wrong ways, in companies being loaded with debt and going bankrupt instead of investing in their future."

Mr. Smale is no stranger to trying to make a big stock company more nimble. During his tenure as chief executive of Procter & Gamble Co. from 1981 to 1990, Mr. Smale was known for replacing a pyramid-style management with business teams, including production-line workers as well as executives.

GM: Board Flexes Management Muscle by Putting an Outsider in Charge

(Continued from first finance page)

holders became increasingly dissatisfied and vocal.

Representatives of investment funds such as the California Public Employees Retirement System, or CalPERS, the largest U.S. public pension fund, had met periodically with GM board members and managers over the last two years.

At first, GM did not respond. It gradually cooperated. Still,

"I thought that things were going too slowly," said DeWitt Bowman, chief investment officer of Calpers, which holds more than 4.3 million GM shares. "Stempel made a good-faith effort, but as a lifelong investor it was more difficult for him to do some things as quickly as the board felt necessary."

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WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table of world stock markets including Amsterdam, Helsinki, Hong Kong, Brussels, Frankfurt, Johannesburg, Madrid, Milan, London, Stockholm, Toronto, Zurich, Sao Paulo, Singapore, and Montreal. Columns include market name, index, and change.

Table with columns: One, High, Low, Last, Chg. Rows include DOW JONES AVERAGE, S&P 500, NYSE COMPOSITE, NYSE INDUSTRIALS, NYSE FINANCE.

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Chg. Rows include NYSE COMPOSITE, NYSE INDUSTRIALS, NYSE FINANCE, NYSE VOLUME, NYSE ADVANCE-DECLINE.

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Chg. Rows include NYSE COMPOSITE, NYSE INDUSTRIALS, NYSE FINANCE, NYSE VOLUME, NYSE ADVANCE-DECLINE.

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Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Chg. Rows include NYSE COMPOSITE, NYSE INDUSTRIALS, NYSE FINANCE, NYSE VOLUME, NYSE ADVANCE-DECLINE.

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Chg. Rows include NYSE COMPOSITE, NYSE INDUSTRIALS, NYSE FINANCE, NYSE VOLUME, NYSE ADVANCE-DECLINE.

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Table with columns: High, Low, Last,

New Dispute Roils U.S.-EC Accord On Airbus Subsidies, Talks Reopen

By Keith Bradsher
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The United States and the European Community have quietly reopened negotiations on a cornerstone of last week's agreement to limit government subsidies to commercial aircraft manufacturers, American and European officials said.

Trade officials pressed their governments publicly this week to approve the agreement, and insisted the dispute could be resolved quickly and quietly. But in private, they are arguing heatedly over how much money governments can channel to aircraft makers through military contracts and other deals. Such contracts give manufacturers advantages for developing navigational gear and other components that can be used in commercial aircraft.

In Brussels, a spokesman for the EC Commission said Wednesday that the EC still approved of the tentative pact. "We don't see any major problems anymore as far as the Community is concerned," he told the International Herald Tribune.

He said, however, that "contacts remain open" since the pact had not been approved.

Negotiators on both sides of the Atlantic are unhappy, with each party accusing the other of backing down on commitments made in Brussels on March 31, the officials said. The negotiators reached their tentative agreement just hours before a U.S. deadline for its filing of a formal trade case before an international arbitration panel.

No British, French, German or Spanish officials were present when officials of the 12-nation European Community struck the deal. The four countries are members of the Airbus consortium, and some U.S. observers speculated that one or more of these countries' governments may be pushing the Community to seek changes.

Privately, trade officials are arguing heatedly over how much money governments can channel to aircraft makers through military contracts and other deals.

European officials contend that American negotiators informally agreed to their position on March 31 and are changing their minds now, perhaps because of pressure from Congress and military contractors. Senator John C. Danforth, R-Missouri, has criticized the deal and introduced a resolution indirectly critical of it.

Mr. Danforth, who usually backs the administration on trade policy and whose state is home to McDonnell Douglas Corp., was not briefed by administration officials during the last four months of talks and has declared that the pact falls short of his expectations.

The aircraft-subsidy negotiations began six years ago because of American complaints about the high level of interest-free loans and other direct subsidies from European governments to Airbus Industrie, which is owned by aerospace companies in Britain, France, Germany and Spain. But on the question of indirect subsidies, the roles are reversed.

The United States wants to preserve a higher level of subsidies than the Europeans because the American producers of commercial aircraft, McDonnell Douglas and Boeing Co. are also large military contractors that benefit from the subsidies.

The European Community wants to limit indirect subsidies to 4 percent of an aircraft's development costs, while the United States wants a 5 percent limit.

The sides also disagree about what was promised last week. In the race to finish the text of the accord, some passages were left blank with informal understandings on what would be filled in later.

The glassware trade group seeks to convince California authorities that simple notices on lead posted on shop walls should be sufficient, so manufacturers do not have to include warnings with each item sold. So far, says John Kennedy of Waterford Wedgwood Plc in Ireland, the company has put notices only on decanters sold in California pending discussions with the state's attorney general on the law's scope. Some smaller crystal producers, he said, decided it "wasn't worth the trouble" so they stopped sales in California.

The EC glassware industry is also concerned about proposals by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to enact strict controls on the leaching of lead from containers.

The world-recognized standard restricts leaching from containers to 5 parts per billion in relation to the liquid stored, and officials said most European concerns could meet initial U.S. proposals of 2.5 parts per billion.

"But the U.S. is now talking about 1.5 parts per billion or even 1 part per billion, and that poses problems," said Mr. Barlow. "If you have to cut down on lead leaching to really minute levels, you might have to reduce an item's lead content to a level below that to produce really beautiful lead crystal."

A lead content of 24 percent is the norm for European crystal, while most "full-lead crystal" has a lead content of more than 30 percent.

Mr. Barlow contends that the U.S. proposals would penalize European companies for a problem that is none of their making.

"The main problem has been lead used in ceramic glazing," he said. "So crystal is getting associated with a problem in another industry."

Real Estate Costs Bring Costain Loss

LONDON — Costain Group PLC, the British engineering and construction company, said Wednesday that it swung to a pre-tax loss of £69.2 million (\$120.7 million) in 1991 from a profit of £5.5 million in 1990.

The large loss was caused by a hefty exceptional charge of £73.6 million, which reflected Costain's decision to dispose of its investment property portfolio, write-downs in the value of its housing land bank and rationalization costs.

Results also were hurt by Costain's decision to provide £12 million against its share of the Channel Tunnel contract. Costain is a 10 percent participant in Transmanche-Link, the consortium building the tunnel for Eurotunnel PLC. Eurotunnel and Transmanche-Link are involved in a dispute over construction costs.

Costain Chairman Peter Sawdy said, "The severity and prolonged nature of the U.K. recession, combined with recessionary effects in other world markets, has led to one of the most difficult years in the group's long history."

But Costain said it saw some slight signs of recovery in the British housing market and better prospects in international contracting.

Analysts had forecast a smaller loss, of £32 million to £40 million. But Costain shares rose 1 pence in London on Wednesday, to 66 pence, on hopes of a recovery.

Sales fell 12 percent in 1991, to £1.31 billion from £1.49 billion. Costain paid no final dividend, leaving only the interim payment, which was 4.75 pence, compared with 12.25 pence for all of 1990.

Alcatel Alsthom Raises Payout as Profit Surges

PARIS — Alcatel Alsthom, the French telecommunications and power engineering group, Wednesday reported an unexpectedly large, 20.2 percent increase in net profit for 1991 and raised its dividend.

The chairman, Pierre Suard, said the rise in profit to 6.18 billion francs (\$1.13 billion), came despite a provision of 2.7 billion francs for restructuring. Alcatel Alsthom bought in minority stakes in certain units during the year.

Analysts had predicted an increase of about 15 percent in net profit. They cited growth in Germany for the telecommunications business of Alcatel, which accounts for an estimated two-thirds of group revenue, and strong results in power engineering, mainly through the GEC-Alsthom joint venture.

Per-share net profit was 51.80 francs last year, an 8.5 percent increase from 1990. The rate of increase was lower than that of overall net due to the issue of new shares to finance the minority buy-ins.

The proposed dividend is 13.50 francs on 1991, up from 12.50 the previous year.

Peter Knox, a communications analyst at UBS Phillips & Drew in London, said Alcatel Alsthom's net profit had also benefited from a fall in the tax rate on earnings to 31 percent from 37 percent in 1990.

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Alcatel Alsthom's operating profit rose 9 percent, to 3 billion francs. Alcatel Alsthom said, on revenue of 51.8 billion francs, up 16 percent.

Alcatel Alsthom's group revenue, which was previously reported, rose 11 percent, to 160.1 billion francs.

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Investor's Europe					
Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40			
1800	2700	2000			
1750	2600	1900			
1700	2500	1800			
1650	2400	1700			
1600					
1550					
1500					
1991	1991	1991			
N	D	J	F	M	A
1992	1992	1992			
N	D	J	F	M	A
1991	1991	1991			
N	D	J	F	M	A
1992	1992	1992			
N	D	J	F	M	A
1991	1991	1991			
N	D	J	F	M	A
1992	1992	1992			
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1991	1991	1991			
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1991	1991	1991			
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1992	1992	1992			
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1991	1991	1991			
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1991	1991	1991			
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1992	1992	1992			
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1991	1991	1991			
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1991	1991	1991			
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1992	1992	1992			
N	D	J	F	M	A
1991	1991	1991			
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1992					

New Fine Levied on Hyundai Seoul Appears to Step Up Pressure on Group

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SEOUL — South Korean tax authorities on Wednesday imposed a multimillion dollar fine on the Hyundai group's shipowner arm, in what a Hyundai spokesman called the start of a "new wave of attacks" on the conglomerate by the government.

Hyundai Merchant Marine must pay 27.1 billion won in penalties and 29.9 billion won in owed taxes, the National Tax Administration said in a statement. The total is equivalent to \$73.4 million.

The authorities also said they were investigating three group executives, including the son of the Hyundai group's founder, on suspicion of tax evasion.

"This is the second large tax penalty imposed on Hyundai, South Korea's second-largest conglomerate, in less than six months. It is also the latest of a series of actions against the group since its founder, Chung Ju-yung, a vocal opponent of President Roh Tae Woo, entered politics.

In March, two months after Mr. Chung set up his Unification National Party, it won 31 seats in the 299-seat legislature in March's general elections.

Mr. Chung, who has resigned his Hyundai posts but is widely believed to retain ultimate control over the group, has hinted strongly that he would run for the presidency later this year.

A Hyundai spokesman said Wednesday, "I'm afraid this is a

signal of another wave of attacks from the government on us."

The government denies Hyundai's accusations that problems dogging the group are politically inspired.

The tax investigation, launched on Dec. 17, concluded

The government denied Hyundai's claim that its problems stem from political considerations.

The company had evaded the tax between 1987 and 1991.

A tax official said Hyundai would be formally notified of its shipping arm's misconduct by next week at the earliest.

"We found that Hyundai Merchant Marine deliberately and cleverly diverted business funds for a long time by duplicating and forging remittance invoices," said Hwang Jae-seong, a chief investigator at the tax office.

Hyundai Merchant Marine, South Korea's largest shipowner and operator, is capitalized at 150 billion won. Its reported earnings in 1991 totaled 818.5 billion won, up 20.7 percent from 680 billion won a year earlier.

The three senior Hyundai Merchant Marine executives un-

der tax investigation include the vice chairman, Chung Mong-hun, son of the founder, Chung Ju-yung, who has a 24 percent stake in Hyundai Merchant Marine but his son, with 23 percent, controls the company, a company spokesman said.

In November, the tax office ordered Mr. Chung, his family and 10 Hyundai group units to pay penalties of 136.1 billion won.

More recently, the Office of Bank Supervision said it will impose credit sanctions on Hyundai Electronic Industries for diverting borrowed funds to Mr. Chung's new political party. The company has denied any irregular diversion of funds.

On Monday, the state-influenced Korea Exchange Bank moved to punish five Hyundai subsidiaries for buying real estate without the bank's required permission.

And on Tuesday, the Securities Dealers Association declined to grant three Hyundai companies permission to trade their shares on the over-the-counter market due to fears of over-supply.

The three are Hyundai Heavy Industries, Hyundai Elevator and Hyundai Honsing and Industrial Development.

In another development, prosecutors on Wednesday arrested the manager of a Hyundai plant in Ulsan for releasing untreated pollutants into the ocean, a company spokesman said.

Malaysians Rush to Buy Utility Deal

KUALA LUMPUR — Investors have put up 9.3 billion ringgit (\$3.65 billion) to buy shares of Malaysia's soon-to-be-listed state electricity company, Tenaga Nasional Bhd, the utility and its advisers said on Wednesday.

"The response is overwhelming considering the size of the issue," Tenaga's chairman, Ani Arppe, said after the portion of the shares for bumiputras, mainly ethnic Malays, was allotted.

Tenaga is offering 685.07 million shares at 4.50 ringgit each to raise about 3.0 billion ringgit when it goes public in May.

The stock listing will be the largest in Malaysian history.

Of the 9.3 billion ringgit, 4.83 billion was received from applications for shares in the issue's open portion, an oversubscription of 3.47 times. "It was higher than the four billion ringgit we expected," said Ang Kok Heng, head of research at TA Securities Sdn.

An additional 60 million shares open for tender by foreign and local institutions was oversubscribed by 6.47 times last week.

Tenaga is offering its employees 84.9 million shares and 300 million were allotted to approved bumiputras investors.

Munir Majid, chief executive of Tenaga's listing adviser, Commerce International Merchant Bankers, said the applications received were three times the level for the state telephone company Telekom Malaysia Bhd, which was listed in 1990.

Munir said the overwhelming response was a tribute to Malaysia's privatization program.

He said the 12 largest privatized companies on the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange were capitalized at 15.9 billion ringgit at their offer prices but their market value has shot up to 38 billion as of March 3.

"Privatization has played a significant role in the growth of the KLSE," said Mr. Munir. "The 12 largest privatized companies constitute 23.3 percent of the market capitalization of the KLSE."

Privatizations have been used by the government to bolster the stock market after it was split from the Singapore exchange in 1990. One goal of an independent exchange was to draw foreign investors.

In Wednesday's trading in Kuala Lumpur, prices fell in sympathy with Tokyo's slide, but late bargain-hunting trimmed the losses. The composite index ended down 2.2 percent, at 573.61.

Japan Insurers Search For Safe Investments

TOKYO — The dramatic decline of the Tokyo stock market has Japanese insurance companies looking for safer places to invest their \$1.158 trillion in assets, portfolio managers said Wednesday.

The top five Japanese insurance companies, which control 59 percent of insurance assets, plan to put 19 percent of the money they earn in the next 12 months into Japanese stocks, down from the 30 percent they invested in stocks the previous year, the Nihon Keizai Shimbun financial daily reported.

Portfolio managers at two of the top five insurers said they did not plan to buy Japanese stocks. The Nikkei stock index has lost 36 percent of its value since peaking in December 1989 and has slid 15 percent in the last two weeks, including a 616.02 point fall Wednesday.

As they move away from stocks, insurance companies expect to increase investments in short-term deposits to 16 percent from 2 percent, the newspaper said. They are also increasing investments in bonds, analysts said.

"The insurance companies are saying, 'Let's get back to basics,'" said Adrian Tschögl, an economist at SBCI Securities (Asia).

Insurance companies, which estimate how much money they will have to pay out each year to policyholders and try to match those liabilities with their returns on investments, are looking for stability.

"The problem with shares is you don't know where the price will be when you need the funds," Mr. Tschögl said.

Despite the relatively strong performance of some foreign investments, Japanese insurance companies are not sending their money offshore, analysts said. The Japanese insurers cannot afford the luxury of risky foreign investments, said Satsuo Onoda, head of the foreign securities department at Commerce Securities (Japan).

Written in yen, foreign investments carry the risk of exchange-rate fluctuations.

The fall in stock prices has hit small Japanese insurers hardest. They bought their shares at higher levels than the biggest life insurers, which purchased the bulk of their stocks decades ago at a fraction of current prices. As a result, the smaller companies have less of a cushion and are more concerned about exchange rates going against them if they buy foreign securities.

To avoid getting pinched by exchange-rate changes, Japanese insurers generally try to maintain a balance between domestic and foreign investments. But as their yen-based assets decrease in value, they resist buying foreign securities to maintain the balance.

Yasuda Rating Affirmed

Yasuda Mutual Life Insurance Co.'s claims-paying ability was affirmed as A.A. by Standard & Poor's Corp., Bloomberg Business News reported from Tokyo.

Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Preceding Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	4,827.58	4,926.43	-2.01
Singapore	Straits Times	1,364.37	1,383.73	-1.54
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,554.30	1,582.70	-1.85
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	17,175.53	17,791.55	-3.46
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	573.61	583.48	-1.69
Bangkok	SET	828.91	N/A.	
Seoul	Composite Stock	527.97	579.09	-8.83
Taipei	Weighted Price	4,552.46	4,613.74	-1.33
Manila	Composite	1,135.99	1,139.82	-0.34
Jakarta	Stock Index	Closed	Closed	
New Zealand	NZSE-40	1,360.80	1,390.63	-0.72
Bombay	National Index	1,917.62	1,797.54	+6.68

- Very briefly:**
- China's bank savings stand at 1 trillion yuan (\$185 billion) after growing by 200 billion yuan in 1991, state media said in a report that underlined the potential for accelerating inflation.
 - Harry Ramsden's, the famed English fish-and-chip restaurant, will open in Hong Kong in July under a franchise arrangement.
 - Jiang Zemin, the Chinese Communist Party leader, said during a visit to Tokyo that Japanese business should invest more in China; a Chinese government spokesman said Japanese investment was \$3 billion, compared with \$4 billion from the United States.
 - China had a trade surplus of \$2 billion during the first three months of this year, the China Daily reported.
 - Alcatel-Telspan and Siemens AG will build a radio relay network across Vietnam, with Alcatel responsible for the Ho Chi Minh City-Danang leg and Siemens the Danang-Hanoi portion.
 - Bangkok Bank, Thai Farmers Bank, Krung Thai Bank, Siam Commercial Bank and Bank of Ayudhya, Thailand's five largest commercial banks, will reduce their prime lending rates half a point, to 12 percent, and their deposit rates on savings accounts half a point, to 6 percent.
 - San Miguel Corp. of the Philippines will spend 7 billion to 8 billion pesos (\$27 million to \$31 million) to expand and modernize plant and equipment, in addition to 17.6 billion pesos already allotted.
 - Hitachi Ltd. and Tokyo Institute of Technology have developed a metal alloy that retains its shape at 1,500 degrees centigrade (2,700 degrees Fahrenheit) and may be suitable for turbine blades for aircraft engines.

India Backs Power Plants

NEW DELHI — India has approved eight proposals of private investment in the power sector in the next five years, the Power Ministry said Wednesday.

Officials said seven other projects were likely to be approved soon. The 15 proposals, if all carried out, would be generating 8,162.5 megawatts in five years time, said S. Rajagopal, senior civil servant in the Power Ministry. The investments are worth at least \$7.7 billion.

According to a list of the 15 projects, two American companies, Southern Electric International Inc. and North Eastern Services Inc., have signed memoranda of understanding for power plants in the eastern state of Orissa.

Asa Brown Boveri AB of Sweden, along with an Indian company, signed a memorandum in February for a gas-based plant, but no location was given. Siemens AG of Germany will be involved in a lignite-based plant in the southern state of Tamil Nadu.

India announced last year it would open up the power sector to private companies as part of reforms to a state-directed economy which, for 40 years since independence, regarded foreign companies as dangerous.

Mr. Rajagopal said that in addition to the 15 proposals, British Gas PLC was considering a 800 megawatt gas project near Delhi, as well as another 800 megawatt plant in Maharashtra.

Small Rice Gain For Indonesia

JAKARTA — Indonesia, battling to maintain self-sufficiency in its staple food, can expect only a small increase in its 1992 rice crop, the U.S. embassy said Wednesday.

In two reports on Indonesian agriculture, it predicted rice production this calendar year at 29.4 million metric tons on a milled basis, compared with a drought-hit crop of 28.7 million tons last year. The 2.4 percent growth estimate is well below the government's hopes for a 5 percent rise in the crop.

Once the world's largest importer of rice, Indonesia has been able to produce approximately enough rice to feed its 180 million people since the mid-1980s.

NTT to Buy 2 Satellites

TOKYO — Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. said Wednesday it had agreed to acquire two satellites from Space Systems/Loral Inc. of the United States for around 70 billion yen (\$520 million). It also announced a 40 billion yen cost-cutting package.

Space Systems/Loral, a unit of Loral Corp., will manufacture two telecommunications satellites for NTT. They are to be placed into orbit in 1995 by ArianeSpace.

The cost-cutting package, which includes a pay freeze and reduced bonuses for top management and a sharp cutback in recruits, is meant to offset a cut in long-distance phone charges prompted by competition, the NTT president, Masashi Kojima, said.

Matsushita Offers Low-Cost HDTVs

TOKYO — Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. unveiled on Wednesday two high-definition television receivers to be sold at relatively low prices.

Both models measure 920 millimeters (36 inches). One will be sold in July for about 1.2 million yen (\$9,016), compared with current prices of around 4 million yen. This model uses a simplified broadcast signal decoder that does not deliver the full benefits of the HDTV system, but Matsushita said it provided better quality than a 1 million yen Sharp Corp. model.

Hong Kong Shipowners Ponder Shift

SINGAPORE — A delegation of Hong Kong shipowners began a two-day visit to Singapore on Wednesday to explore the possibility of shifting their base of operation.

The delegation, invited by the state Trade Development Board, was the first by a group of Hong Kong shipowners since Singapore introduced a tax-exemption program in January 1991.

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Low P/B	Change
110.00	108.00	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	110.00	108.00	1.00	+0.20
105.00	103.00	ABC	0.00	0.00	10.00	105.00	103.00	1.00	+0.20
100.00	98.00	DEF	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	98.00	1.00	+0.20
95.00	93.00	GHI	0.00	0.00	10.00	95.00	93.00	1.00	+0.20
90.00	88.00	JKL	0.00	0.00	10.00	90.00	88.00	1.00	+0.20
85.00	83.00	MNO	0.00	0.00	10.00	85.00	83.00	1.00	+0.20
80.00	78.00	PQR	0.00	0.00	10.00	80.00	78.00	1.00	+0.20
75.00	73.00	STU	0.00	0.00	10.00	75.00	73.00	1.00	+0.20
70.00	68.00	VWX	0.00	0.00	10.00	70.00	68.00	1.00	+0.20
65.00	63.00	YZA	0.00	0.00	10.00	65.00	63.00	1.00	+0.20
60.00	58.00	BCD	0.00	0.00	10.00	60.00	58.00	1.00	+0.20
55.00	53.00	EFG	0.00	0.00	10.00	55.00	53.00	1.00	+0.20
50.00	48.00	HIJ	0.00	0.00	10.00	50.00	48.00	1.00	+0.20
45.00	43.00	KLM	0.00	0.00	10.00	45.00	43.00	1.00	+0.20
40.00	38.00	NOP	0.00	0.00	10.00	40.00	38.00	1.00	+0.20
35.00	33.00	QRS	0.00	0.00	10.00	35.00	33.00	1.00	+0.20
30.00	28.00	TUV	0.00	0.00	10.00	30.00	28.00	1.00	+0.20
25.00	23.00	WXY	0.00	0.00	10.00	25.00	23.00	1.00	+0.20
20.00	18.00	ZAB	0.00	0.00	10.00	20.00	18.00	1.00	+0.20
15.00	13.00	ACD	0.00	0.00	10.00	15.00	13.00	1.00	+0.20
10.00	8.00	EFG	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	8.00	1.00	+0.20
5.00	3.00	HIJ	0.00	0.00	10.00	5.00	3.00	1.00	+0.20

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Low P/B	Change
120.00	118.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	120.00	118.00	1.00	+0.20
115.00	113.00	BBB	0.00	0.00	10.00	115.00	113.00	1.00	+0.20
110.00	108.00	CCC	0.00	0.00	10.00	110.00	108.00	1.00	+0.20
105.00	103.00	DDD	0.00	0.00	10.00	105.00	103.00	1.00	+0.20
100.00	98.00	EEE	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	98.00	1.00	+0.20
95.00	93.00	FFF	0.00	0.00	10.00	95.00	93.00	1.00	+0.20
90.00	88.00	GGG	0.00	0.00	10.00	90.00	88.00	1.00	+0.20
85.00	83.00	HHH	0.00	0.00	10.00	85.00	83.00	1.00	+0.20
80.00	78.00	III	0.00	0.00	10.00	80.00	78.00	1.00	+0.20
75.00	73.00	JJJ	0.00	0.00	10.00	75.00	73.00	1.00	+0.20
70.00	68.00	KKK	0.00	0.00	10.00	70.00	68.00	1.00	+0.20
65.00	63.00	LLL	0.00	0.00	10.00	65.00	63.00	1.00	+0.20
60.00	58.00	MMM	0.00	0.00	10.00	60.00	58.00	1.00	+0.20
55.00	53.00	NNN	0.00	0.00	10.00	55.00	53.00	1.00	+0.20
50.00	48.00	OOO	0.00	0.00	10.00	50.00	48.00	1.00	+0.20
45.00	43.00	PPP	0.00	0.00	10.00	45.00	43.00	1.00	+0.20
40.00	38.00	QQQ	0.00	0.00	10.00	40.00	38.00	1.00	+0.20
35.00	33.00	RRR	0.00	0.00	10.00	35.00	33.00	1.00	+0.20
30.00	28.00	SSS	0.00	0.00	10.00	30.00	28.00	1.00	+0.20
25.00	23.00	TTT	0.00	0.00	10.00	25.00	23.00	1.00	+0.20
20.00	18.00	UUU	0.00	0.00	10.00	20.00	18.00	1.00	+0.20
15.00	13.00	VVV	0.00	0.00	10.00	15.00	13.00	1.00	+0.20
10.00	8.00	WWW	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	8.00	1.00	+0.20
5.00	3.00	XXX	0.00	0.00	10.00	5.00	3.00	1.00	+0.20

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Low P/B	Change
130.00	128.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	130.00	128.00	1.00	+0.20
125.00	123.00	BBB	0.00	0.00	10.00	125.00	123.00	1.00	+0.20
120.00	118.00	CCC	0.00	0.00	10.00	120.00	118.00	1.00	+0.20
115.00	113.00	DDD	0.00	0.00	10.00	115.00	113.00	1.00	+0.20
110.00	108.00	EEE	0.00	0.00	10.00	110.00	108.00	1.00	+0.20
105.00	103.00	FFF	0.00	0.00	10.00	105.00	103.00	1.00	+0.20
100.00	98.00	GGG	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	98.00	1.00	+0.20
95.00	93.00	HHH	0.00	0.00	10.00	95.00	93.00	1.00	+0.20
90.00	88.00	III	0.00	0.00	10.00	90.00	88.00	1.00	+0.20
85.00	83.00	JJJ	0.00	0.00	10.00	85.00	83.00	1.00	+0.20
80.00	78.00	KKK	0.00	0.00	10.00	80.00	78.00	1.00	+0.20
75.00	73.00	LLL	0.00	0.00	10.00	75.00	73.00	1.00	+0.20
70.00	68.00	MMM	0.00	0.00	10.00	70.00	68.00	1.00	+0.20
65.00	63.00	NNN	0.00	0.00	10.00	65.00	63.00	1.00	+0.20
60.00	58.00	OOO	0.00	0.00	10.00	60.00	58.00	1.00	+0.20
55.00	53.00	PPP	0.00	0.00	10.00	55.00	53.00	1.00	+0.20
50.00	48.00	QQQ	0.00	0.00	10.00	50.00	48.00	1.00	+0.20
45.00	43.00	RRR	0.00	0.00	10.00	45.00	43.00	1.00	+0.20
40.00	38.00	SSS	0.00	0.00	10.00	40.00	38.00	1.00	+0.20
35.00	33.00	TTT	0.00	0.00	10.00	35.00	33.00	1.00	+0.20
30.00	28.00	UUU	0.00	0.00	10.00	30.00	28.00	1.00	+0.20
25.00	23.00	VVV	0.00	0.00	10.00	25.00	23.00	1.00	+0.20
20.00	18.00	WWW	0.00	0.00	10.00	20.00	18.00	1.00	+0.20
15.00	13.00	XXX	0.00	0.00	10.00	15.00	13.00	1.00	+0.20
10.00	8.00	YYY	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	8.00	1.00	+0.20
5.00	3.00	ZZZ	0.00	0.00	10.00				

SPORTS ASHE'S ORDEAL

Benes and Padres Edge the Reds, 2-1

The Associated Press CINCINNATI — Andy Benes pitched seven shutout innings, drove in a run with a squeeze bunt and benefited from an interference call that helped San Diego beat the Reds, 2-1, here Wednesday.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

The bases with one out. Dave Martinez then grounded sharply to Fred McGriff at first base, who threw home for the force and the start of a potential double play.

five runs baited in and the Cardinals rocked Bret Saberhagen, a 1985 World Series hero against St. Louis, for seven runs in the first two innings.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

DETROIT — Cecil Fielder's two home runs and six runs batted in were not enough to overcome homers by Roberto Alomar and Pat Borders as the Toronto Blue Jays downed the Detroit Tigers, 10-9, here on Wednesday.



Arthur Ashe said he learned of his infection 3 1/2 years ago.

Ashe Goes Public on AIDS Virus

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatch

NEW YORK — Arthur Ashe, the first black man to win a Grand Slam tennis tournament, said Wednesday that he had contracted the AIDS virus during heart bypass surgery in 1983.

Tennis Star Links Infection To '83 Blood Transfusion

Ashe said he was not sick, could function well, and was taking the drug AZT, which can delay the onset of AIDS. He said his wife, Jeanne, and daughter were in excellent health and that both had tested negative for the human immunodeficiency virus, or HIV, which causes AIDS.

"We are 95 percent sure it was the 1983 operation," Ashe said. Ashe burst onto the tennis scene in 1961 when he won the National Intercollegiate Tennis Championships as a high school star from Virginia.

Ashe, who heads the Blacks Tennis and Sports Foundation, lives in Mount Kisco, New York. He wrote a book called "Hard Road to Glory: A History of the African-American Athlete Since 1946," which was published in 1988.

Despite Fielder's 6 RBIs, Blue Jays Outlast the Tigers, 10-9

DETROIT — Cecil Fielder's two home runs and six runs batted in were not enough to overcome homers by Roberto Alomar and Pat Borders as the Toronto Blue Jays downed the Detroit Tigers, 10-9, here on Wednesday.

screen in left-center, Manuel Lee's RBI grounder drove in John Olerud, who started the rally with a walk. Candy Maldonado and Devon White scored on Alomar's homer.

White Sox 10, Angels 4: In Anaheim, California, the Chicago White Sox rallied to victory on 14 hits. Frank Thomas had a home run and one of the winners' five doubles. Tim Lincecum drove in three runs and scored three times.

White Sox 10, Angels 4: In Anaheim, California, the Chicago White Sox rallied to victory on 14 hits. Frank Thomas had a home run and one of the winners' five doubles. Tim Lincecum drove in three runs and scored three times.

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White Sox 10, Angels 4: In Anaheim, California, the Chicago White Sox rallied to victory on 14 hits. Frank Thomas had a home run and one of the winners' five doubles. Tim Lincecum drove in three runs and scored three times.

Baseball Owners' Panel Meets on Mariners Deal

The Associated Press ST. LOUIS, Missouri — After shifting its meeting from Dallas to St. Louis in a failed attempt at secrecy, baseball's ownership committee gathered at an airport hotel on Wednesday to debate the Japanese-led offer to purchase the Seattle Mariners.

Under the original deal, Yamachi's stock was to be controlled by his son-in-law, Minoru Arakawa, president of Nintendo of America Inc. But a source said Arakawa was not part of the new, simplified structure.

Déjà Vu: Duke, After Repeat, Will Stay in Michigan Sights

By Malcolm Moran New York Times Service MINNEAPOLIS — Of all the zany chants and biting remarks the devoted young followers of the Duke University basketball team had conceived through the years, there was nothing quite like the claim they could stake here late Monday, filling the Metrodome with a joyous noise.

stretch that included only four defeats in seven seasons, the most dominating period in the history of college basketball.

of five shots after having made just two of eight early on, and did not commit a second-half turnover after he was charged with a season-high seven before halftime.

pressed a little bit," said Michigan's coach, Steve Fisher.

Final Four appearances in seven tournaments will begin with Bobby Hurley, the point guard who has directed the team through 18 tournament games in his three seasons and was voted the most outstanding player for the Final Four despite scoring nine points Monday.

That is when five sophomores will have an opportunity to take the court against Duke amid the craziness of Cameron Indoor Stadium in Durham, North Carolina, the best place for the Fab Five to start picking up the pieces.

NHL Players Reject Owners' Offer

NEW YORK — The National Hockey League season has moved drastically closer to an unnatural ending, as John Ziegler, the NHL president, announced that the players' association had rejected the team owners' final contract offer to end a week-old strike.

In a brief filed with the state's highest court, the attorney general's office said the five justices should not intervene in the dispute over granting Tyson bail. Decisions on appeal bond should be made by the trial court and the state Court of Appeals, the brief said.

SIDELINES

Krabbe to Race in Germany in May

NEUBRANDENBURG, Germany (Reuters) — Katrin Krabbe will make her first appearance of the outdoor season at a meet in Germany next month — the day before the sport's ruling body meets in Toronto to discuss the lifting of a four-year ban on the world sprint champion.

Indiana Official Urges No Tyson Bail

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — The Indiana attorney general's office on Wednesday urged the state Supreme Court to stand lower court decisions requiring Mike Tyson to remain in prison while he appeals his rape conviction.

SCOREBOARD

Table with Major League Standings, National League, American League, and NBA Standings.

TUESDAY'S LINE SCORES

Table with Eastern Conference, Western Conference, and NBA Standings.

FOR THE RECORD

GRAEME SOUMAS, 38, the Liverpool soccer manager, was in stable condition and making good progress on Wednesday after having triple bypass surgery on Monday.

Large advertisement for AT&T USADirect service, featuring the headline 'FEELING OUT OFF?' and details about international calling services.

